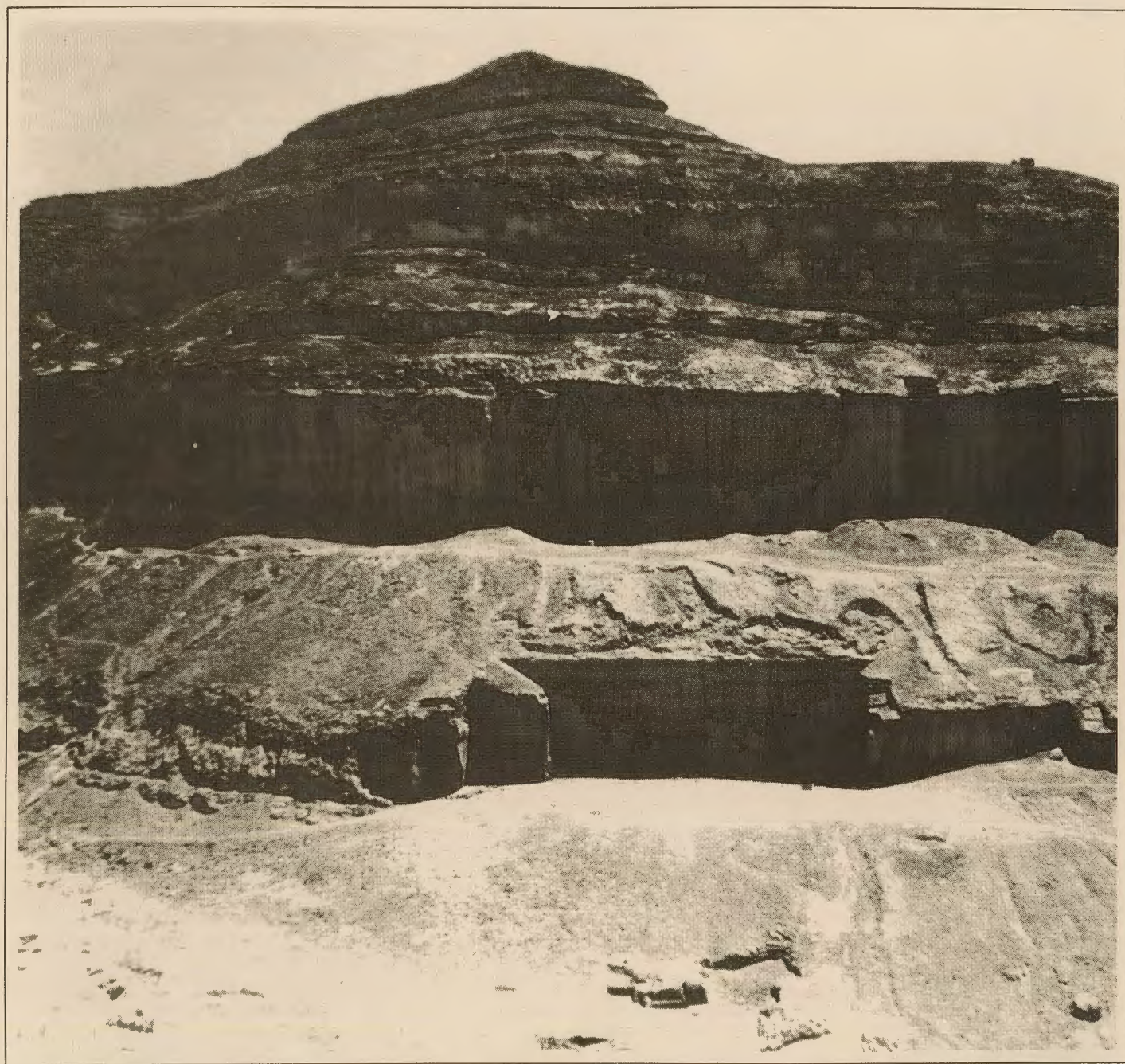


Newsletter

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



All rights reserved. For permission to use any of the material in this issue, please write the U.S. Director at The Hagop Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies, New York University, 50 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012. Telephone: (212) 998-8890

Editor: Susan Weeks
American Research Center in Egypt
2 Midan Qasr el-Doubara
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt

Correspondence relating to NARCE should be addressed to the editor in Cairo. Authors wishing to submit articles for publication should write in advance, enclosing a synopsis before submitting manuscripts.

Subscriptions to NARCE (quarterly, \$25 per year) are complimentary to dues paying members of the American Research Center in Egypt; non-member subscribers should send checks, made out to A.R.C.E., to the U.S. office above.

The individual opinions expressed in the Newsletter do not necessarily represent the views of the American Research Center in Egypt.

Membership in the A. R. C. E. is \$40 per year for regular dues (U.S.), \$40 for Canada and overseas, and \$22.50 for students. There is a \$7.50 postage surcharge on all non-U.S. dues. Membership may be obtained by writing the directors in New York or Cairo. In addition to a subscription to NARCE, members receive the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt, and are invited to attend our annual conference (in the spring of each year). Write for further details.

ISSN 0402-0781

Officers and Executive Committee

David O'Connor (President)
University Museum
University of Pennsylvania

Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot (Vice President)
University of California, Los Angeles

Lewis F. Staples (Treasurer)
Manufacturers Hanover World Trade Corporation

John L. Foster (Editor, JARCE)
Roosevelt University

W. Benson Harer
Imhotep Society
San Bernardino

Cathleen Keller
University of California, Berkeley

Carl Petry
Northwestern University

Robert B. Betts
Cairo Director

Terence Walz
U.S. Director

Life Members

WILLIAM Y. ADAMS
EMMA SWAN HALL
W. BENSON HARER
DAVID HINKLE
SALLY B. JOHNSON
JEAN KEITH
BRUCE LUDWIG
LIZBETH E. MALKMUS
SHEILA MCNALLY
GRIER MERWIN
WILLIAM NEEDLE
WILLIAM KELLY SIMPSON
JOAN BROWN WINTER

Honorary Life Members

THE EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES
THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT
GEORGES ANAWATI
A. L. ATHERTON
HASAN FATHY
YAHYA AL-KHASHAB
IBRAHIM MADKUR
GAMAL MOKHTAR
SARWAT OKASHA
SOHEIR AL-QALAMAWI
MAY TRAD

Board of Governors, 1989-90

LANNY BELL, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago (1992)
S. KENT BROWN, Brigham Young University (RSM)
BETSY BRYAN, Johns Hopkins University (1991)
RICHARD BULLIET, Columbia University (RSM)
RICHARD FAZZINI, The Brooklyn Museum (RSM)
JOHN L. FOSTER, Roosevelt University
RITA FREED, Memphis State University (1990)
ARTHUR GOLDSCHMIDT JR., Pennsylvania State University (1992)
DAVID GOODMAN, Caltrans, Sacramento (1991)
GARY HAMMOND, Bechtel Power, Houston (1990)
DONALD HANSEN, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University (RSM)
W. BENSON HARER, Imhotep Society, San Bernardino (1992)
JOHN S. HOLLADAY, University of Toronto (1991)
JANET JOHNSON, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago (RSM)
CATHLEEN KELLER, University of California, Berkeley (1991)
DONALD KUNZ, Kunz & Waugh Ltd., Phoenix (1992)
BRUCE LUDWIG, TCW Realty Advisors, Los Angeles (1990)
MUHSIN MAHDI, Harvard University (RSM)
AFAF LUTFI AL-SAYYID MARSOT, University of California at Los Angeles (RSM)
ERNEST MCCARUS, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (RSM)
MONA MIKHAIL, New York University (1991)
NICHOLAS MILLET, University of Toronto (RSM)
NORMA MILLS, Chattanooga, TN (1990)
DAVID O'CONNOR, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania (1990)
CARL PETRY, Northwestern University (1990)
ALEYA ROUCHDY, Wayne State University (1990)
EDNA R. RUSSMANN, Metropolitan Museum of Art (RSM)
LEWIS F. STAPLES, Manufacturers Hanover World Trade Corp. (1990)
ROBERT TIGNOR, Princeton University (RSM)
GERALD L. VINCENT, Stamford, CT (1990)
KENT R. WEEKS, American University in Cairo (RSM)
ROBERT J. WENKE, University of Washington (1990)
JOAN BROWN WINTER, San Antonio (1990)

RSM: Research Supporting Member of the ARCE Consortium.
The date in parentheses indicates the year term ends.

Newsletter

NUMBER 146

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

SUMMER 1989

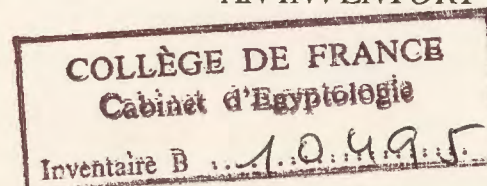


CONTENTS

An Inventory of Ancient Egyptian Quarries James A. Harrell	1	In Memory of William McHugh	20
The Pacific Lutheran University Valley of the Kings Project Donald P. Ryan	8	ARCE Fellows for the Year 1989/1990	21
Predynastic Settlement Patterns in the Hiw-Semaneh Region, Upper Egypt Kathryn Bard	11	The News from New York	22
Egyptology in China Allyn Kelley	13	New Books	26
ARCE Tour to Russia Michael Jones	15	The News from Cairo	
		From the Cairo Press	28
		Donations to the Cairo Library and the Endowment, 1988-89	30
		EgyptAir Offers Discounts to ARCE Members	32

Cover Photo: Limestone Quarry at Beni Hasan, by James A. Harrell.

AN INVENTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN QUARRIES



JAMES A. HARRELL

Editor's Note: James Harrell is an ARCE member, and is with the Department of Geology, University of Toledo.

Surprisingly little has been written about the stones used in ancient Egyptian (pre-Islamic) sculptures and structures, and about the quarries from which these stones came. To be sure, some of the better known quarries, like Aswan or Mons Porphyrites, have received considerable attention in the literature, but comprehensive surveys of the stones and their quarries are very few. Fitzler¹, Hermann², and Klemm and Klemm³ provided brief overviews of many of the better known quarries, but the only truly comprehensive treatment to date is by Lucas and Harris⁴. This will soon change as the husband and wife team of Rosmarie and Dietrich Klemm in Munich will, in the near future, be publishing a book on ancient Egyptian quarries. Their volume will no doubt eclipse Lucas and Harris as the primary reference on the subject.

There has yet to be published a complete listing of ancient quarries or a map illustrating their locations. The purpose of the present article is to rectify this omission (see Tables 1 and 2, and Figure 1). Note, however, that the listing presented here includes only the quarries for building and sculptural stones, and not those for precious stones and metals, or for other stone products such as clay, gypsum, natron or flint. In Tables 1 and 2 a distinction is made between "hard" and "soft" stones. The latter include limestone, sandstone and travertine (i.e., Egyptian alabaster), and represent those materials that were relatively easy to quarry and carve. The hard stones, which were more difficult to work, include granite, diorite, volcanic porphyry, basalt, metagraywacke, siliceous sandstone (i.e., "quartzite") and others. With the exception of "alabaster" (which is a name more correctly applied to the fine-grained, massive variety of gypsum), the soft stones are seldom misidentified. Quite the opposite is true for the hard stones and for this reason their nomenclature

ral problems are alluded to in Table 1. The distinction between hard and soft stones is additionally significant because the former were used almost exclusively for sculptures, and were the material of choice for statues (especially the colossi), sarcophagi, obelisks, naos', bowls and other applications requiring special ornamental embellishments. The use of travertine was similarly restricted to sculptural applications, but limestone and sandstone were employed primarily as building material and only secondarily for sculptures. However, a few of the limestone quarries (e.g., Tura-Masara and el-Gebel-Dibabiya) provided a fine-, even-grained stone that was highly valued as a sculptural medium. The localities listed and illustrated in the tables and figure include all of the hard stone quarries, and all of the larger, more important and better known soft stone quarries plus many of the minor ones. Those quarries excluded are largely unreported in the literature, and represent small sandstone and limestone workings associated with rock-cut tombs or minor local temples. Localities suspected but not known to have been worked in ancient times have also been omitted. It is unfortunately true that many of the smaller quarries are no longer recognizable either because they have been buried under drifting sand or because they have been obliterated by recent quarrying activities. This compilation also, of course, excludes those stone varieties that were occasionally used in sculptures but have an uncertain provenance: e.g., red and white limestone breccia, certain diorite and andesite porphyries, slate, marble, serpentinite and steatite. These stones were probably not quarried but rather were simply picked up where they lay loose on the ground as blocks and boulders. The sources of information used in this compilation are too numerous to cite here but a short list of the principal references would include Gnoli⁵, Helck and Otto⁶, Hume⁷, Klemm and Klemm³, Lucas and Harris⁴, Meredith⁸, and Said⁹ plus numerous topographic and geologic maps¹⁰. Portions of two research trips to Egypt were spent working on this quarry inventory, and so it is with pleasure and gratitude that I acknowledge the grant support provided by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Faculty Development Fund at the University of Toledo, and the Eitel Institute for Silicate Science. My interest in ancient Egyptian quarries stems from research my colleague, V. Max Brown, and I are doing for a book entitled "Petrological Atlas of Ancient Egyptian Sculptural Stones". As a necessary prerequisite to writing the book, we must travel to Egypt to visit the quarries. Representative samples of the stone varieties at each quarry will be collected, and these will then be analyzed for mineralogy,

texture, and other attributes. In addition to detailed petrologic descriptions, the atlas will include color photographs (reproduced at a 1:1 scale) of cut and polished slabs of the many stone varieties.

References

1. Fitzler, K., *Steinbrueche und Bergwerke im Ptolemaeischen und Roemischen aegypten*, Leipziger Historische Abhandlungen (1910), vol. 21, 159 p.,

2. Hermann, von A., *Stein und Steinbrueche der alten aegypter, Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik* (1949), vol. 9, p. 271-274.

3. Klemm, R. and D. Klemm, *Die Steine der Pharaonen* (1981), Staatliche Sammlung aegyptischer Kunst, Munich, 48 p.

4. Lucas, A. and J.R. Harris, *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries* (1962), Edward Arnold Publ., London, 523 p.

5. Gnoli, R., *Marmosa Romana* (1971), Edizioni dell' Elefante, Rome, 249 p.

6. Heck, W. and E. Otto, *Lexikon der aegyptologie*, O. Harrassowitz, Weisbaden

i. 1975, vol. 1, pt. 1, col. 129-130, "Alabaster"

ii. 1978, vol. 3, pt. 2, col. 301-303, "Kalkstein"

iii. 1983, vol. 5, pt. 3, col. 382-383, "Sandstein"

iv. 1984, vol. 5, col. 1276-1283, "Steinbrueche"

7. Hume, W.F., *Geology of Egypt: Vol. 2, The Fundamental Precambrian Rocks of Egypt and the Sudan; Pt. 3, The Minerals of Economic Value Associated with the Intrusive Precambrian Igneous Rocks* (1937), The Geological Survey of Egypt, Cairo, p. 689-990.

8. Meredith, D., "The Roman Remains in the Eastern Desert of Egypt" (1952), *Journal of Egyptian Archeology*, vol. 38, p. 94-111.

9. Said, R., *The Geology of Egypt* (1962), Elsevier Publ. Co., New York, 377 p.

10. a. Egyptian General Petroleum Corp. and Conoco Oil Co., *Geological Maps of Egypt* (1988), 1:500,000 sheets, Cairo.

b. Geological Survey of Egypt, *Geological Map of Greater Cairo Area* (1983), 1:100,000 sheets, Cairo.

c. U.S. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, *Survey Maps of Egypt* (printed in the 1940s but based on maps originally published by the Egyptian Survey Ministry between 1928 and 1938), 1:100,000 sheets, Washington.

TABLE 1: HARD STONE QUARRIES

No. in Fig. 1	1 Locality	2 Stone Type(s)	3 Period of Use	Other Rock Names Previously Used
1	Chephren's Quarry, Nubian Desert	Anorthosite gneiss (2 varieties) i. pale green and black banded ii. white and black speckled	OK	Diorite gneiss, anorthosite and diorite are incorrect.
2	Aswan East Bank	Granite (3 varieties) i. pink coarse-grained ii. pink fine-grained iii. gray fine-grained Granodiorite (with gradational tonalite and rare granite varieties) Siliceous sandstone	OK-R	None. The first variety is the so-called "monumental red granite". Black granite and syenite are incorrect. Quartzite is also acceptable but orthoquartzite would be more correct.
3	Wadi Hammamat	Metasedimentary rocks (3 varieties) i. metasandstone (or metagraywacke) and gradational metasiltstone ii. metamudstone iii. metaconglomerate	OK-R	Schist, basalt and serpentinite are incorrect. Sandstone (or graywacke, a variety of sandstone) and siltstone are acceptable but the addition of the "meta" prefix is advisable because the rocks are slightly metamorphosed. This variety is the so-called "bekhen-stone". Slate is incorrect. Breccia is incorrect. This variety is the so-called "breccia verde antico".
4	Bir Umm Fawakhir	Granite	R	None.
5	Wadi Atalla	Serpentinite?	R	None.
6	Wadi Semna	Diorite?	R	Metagabbro is apparently incorrect.
7	Wadi Barud	Diorite?	R	None. More study is needed.
8	Mons Claudianus	Tonalite (with some gradational granodiorite)	R	Quartzdiorite and granite are incorrect.
9	Wadi Umm Shegilat	Quartzdiorite?	R	None.
10	Wadi Umm Balad	Diorite	R	None.
11	Wadi Umm Towat	Porphyritic andesite?	R	Black porphyry is acceptable as a description but it is too imprecise. More study is needed.
12	Mons Porphyrites	Porphyritic andesite (2 varieties) i. purplish-red ii. black	R	This variety is the so-called "imperial porphyry". Black porphyry is acceptable as a general description but it is too imprecise.
13	Widan el-Faras	Basalt	OK,L?	Dolerite is also acceptable but is less appropriate.
14	Gebel Ahmar	Siliceous sandstone	OK-NK	Quartzite is also acceptable but orthoquartzite would be more correct.

¹Localities are listed from south (1) to north (14).

²Question marks following rock names indicate that the stone type is not well established from the geological literature.

³OK = Old Kingdom, NK = New Kingdom, L = Late Period and R = Roman Period.

TABLE 2: PRINCIPAL SOFT STONE QUARRIES*

LIMESTONE (localities are listed from north to south)

A. Various formations of the Mokattam Group of late Middle Eocene age [except where otherwise indicated by brackets]

- 15 Abu Rowash -- [Upper Cretaceous Matulla or Wata Fm.]
- 16 Giza -- Gizehensis Member of Mokattam Fm.
- 17 Tura -- Gebel Hof Fm.
- 18 Masara -- Observatory Fm.
- 20 Saqqara -- [Middle Eocene "Ravine Beds"]
- 21 Helwan -- Observatory Fm.
- 23 Medinet Madi (in the Faiyum) -- Observatory Fm.
- 25 el-Hiba (or Ankyronpolis) -- Observatory Fm.

B. Samalut Formation of the Mokattam Group of Middle Eocene age

- 26 el-Bahnasa (or Oxyrhynchos)
- 27 el-Sawayta
- 28 el-Siririya
- 29 el-Babein (or Beni Khalid)
- 30 Gebel el-Teir
- 31 Tihna el-Gebel
- 33 Zawyet el-Amwat (or Zawyet Sultan)
- 34 Beni Hasan
- 35 el-Sheikh Timay

C. Minia Formation of early Middle Eocene age [except where otherwise indicated by brackets]

- 36 el-Sheikh Abada (or Antinopolis)
- 37 Deir Abu Hennis
- 38 Tuna el-Gebel [Samalut Fm.]
- 39 Deir el-Bersha (or Wadi el-Nakhla)
- 41 el-Sheikh Said
- 42 el-Amarna
- 44 Mir
- 45 Deir el-Amir Tadros
- 46 el-Maabda
- 47 Deir el-Gabrawi
- 48 Arab el-Atiat

D. Drunka Formation of the Thebes Group of Lower Eocene age

- 51 Asyut (or Stabel Antar)
- 52 Deir Drunka
- 54 Deir Rifa
- 55 el-Hammamiya
- 56 Qaw el-Kebir (or Antaeopolis)
- 57 Deir el-Ganadla
- 58 Wadi Sarga
- 59 Gebel el-Haridi
- 60 el-Salamuni
- 61 el-Manshah (or Ptolemais Hermiou)
- 62 el-Madfunu (or Abydos)

E. Serai Formation of the Thebes Group of Lower Eocene age)

- 63 Qurna (near Wadi el-Muluk)
- 64 el-Gebelein

F. Tarawan Formation of Paleocene age

- 65 el-Dibabiya
- 66 Zarnikh

TRAVERTINE ("Egyptian Alabaster"; localities are listed from north to south)

- 19 Wadi Hof -- Observatory or Wadi Hof Fm.
- 22 Wadi Garawi -- Observatory Fm.
- 24 Wadi Sannur -- Observatory Fm.
- 32 el-Qawatir -- Samalut Fm.
- 40 Wadi Barshaw (or el-Zebeida) -- Minia Fm.
- 43 Hatnub -- Minia Fm.
- 49 Wadi Asyut -- Minia Fm.
- 50 Sheikh Said Amarna -- Drunka Fm.
- 53 Gebel Rokham (or el-Ghuraiyib) -- Drunka Fm.

SANDSTONE (various formations of the Nubia Group of Upper Cretaceous age; localities are listed from north to south)

A. North of Aswan

Quseir Formation

- 67 el-Mahamid
- 68 el-Kab
- 69 el-Keijal
- 70 el-Kilh
- 71 Hieraconpolis
- 72 Gebel Serag
- 73 el-Hosch
- 74 Wadi el-Shatt el-Rigal
- 75 Nag el-Hammam
- 76 Gebel el-Silsila

Umm Barmil Formation

- 77 Gebel el-Hammam

Abu Aggag Formation

- 78 el-Waresab (or el-Kubaniya)
- 2 Aswan

B. South of Aswan (now under Lake Nasser)

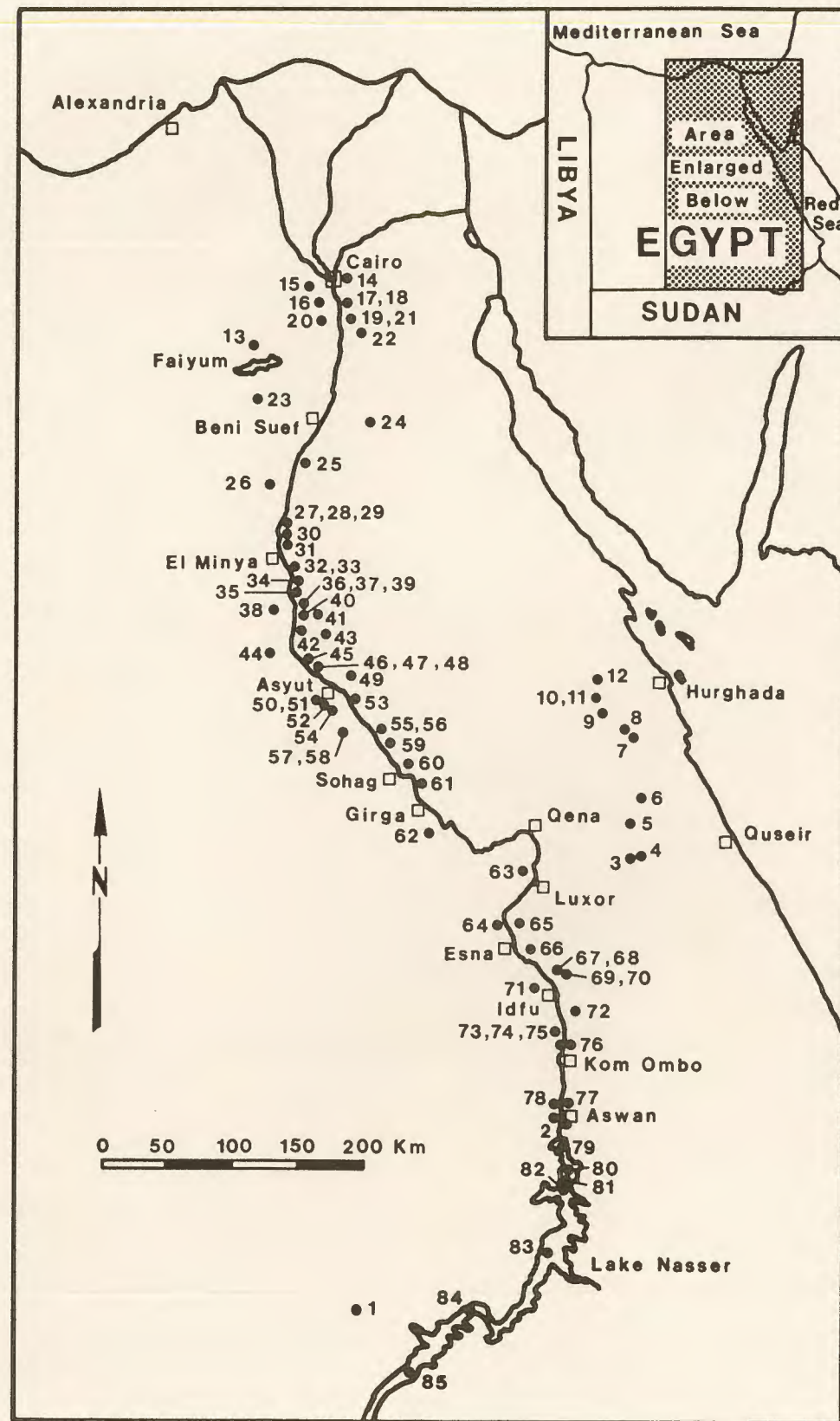
Abu Aggag Formation

- 79 Dabud
- 80 Qertassi
- 81 Tafa
- 82 Beit el-Wali

Sabaya Formation

- 83 Qurta
- 84 Tumas
- 85 Abu Simbel

*See Figure 1 for numbered map locations. In addition to the above localities in or near the Nile Valley, small limestone and sandstone quarries are also found at the Kharga, Dakla, Bahariya and Siwa oases in the Western Desert.



Sandstone quarry at El-Mahamid (photo: James A. Harrell).

THE PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY VALLEY OF THE KINGS PROJECT: A SYNOPSIS OF THE FIRST (1989) SEASON

DONALD RYAN

Editor's Note: Donald Ryan is with the Department of Anthropology Pacific Lutheran University, in Tacoma, Washington.

Wadi Biban al-Moluk, or the Valley of the Kings, is well-known to Egyptologists as principal burial ground for the rulers of the XVIIIth-XXth Egyptian dynasties. Among the often elaborately decorated royal tombs in the Valley are found several modest and uninscribed tombs. In many cases, the history, ownership, and relationship of these small tombs to others in the vicinity, are very much in question. Most of these tombs were discovered or last visited during or prior to the turn of the century and are very poorly documented. The purpose of the Pacific Lutheran University Valley of the Kings Project is to clear, fully document, and preserve a series of these uninscribed tombs and their residual contents.

The principle efforts of the first season evolved around the relocation and clearance of Tombs 60 and 21, although minor conservation work was also conducted involving Tombs 27, 28, 44, and 45. These tombs are located to the east behind the small hill in the Valley of the Kings on which the rest house stands. Tomb 60 was originally discovered by Howard Carter in 1903 while digging in the entranceway of Tomb 19 (Montuherkopeshef). Apparently uninterested in this robbed and uninscribed tomb, Carter closed the tomb and gave it a brief mention (one paragraph) in an article published in *ASAE* concerning his work over a period of two years in Upper Egypt. The tomb was said to contain two female mummies, including one within an inscribed coffin, and some mummified geese. Edward Ayrton seems to have reopened the tomb in 1906 while clearing Tomb 19 for Theodore Davis and removed the mummy found in its coffin to the Cairo Museum. The coffin bears the name of Sitre, a royal nurse of Hatshepsut. The other mummy was left in the tomb. The tomb was covered over and its exact location was lost until our work in the summer of 1989.

Different maps of the Valley of the Kings have shown the tombs in various places near Tomb 19 and the late Elizabeth Thomas (a foremost authority on the Valley) and other suggested that the tomb entrance might be to the north or south of the Tomb 19 entrance. After carefully studying Carter's notes and surrounding area, we were able to find Tomb 60 in less than an hour on our first day of work in the Valley of the Kings. We used no special equipment, just a broom to sweep away the dust in order to expose the bedrock and trowel to detect incongruities in the rock surface. The tomb lay in the gently sloping entranceway to the door of Tomb 19 which is found a mere 11.3 meters away.

The entrance to Tomb 60 consists of a pit with a steep flight of stairs leading to a door. The fill of the pit contained miscellaneous debris including mummy wrappings, faience beads, and a copper adze blade. In moving a modern wall

which obstructed our clearance of the top of the stairs, we encountered some fragmentary ostraca, some very interesting pottery, and a coffin fragment bearing gold leaf. The door of the tomb was blocked with large stones and the bottom of the stairs were similarly encumbered; no doubt partially the enclosure work of Carter and Ayrton.

We opened the tomb on July 4th. Removing the blocks, we found a corridor, 8 meters in length, leading off at its end to the square door of the burial chamber. On each side of the corridor near the tomb entrance was a niche in which were piled an assortment of broken funerary goods including an intriguing wooden face-piece from a coffin, its once lovely countenance having been roughly adzed to remove its golden surface and inlaid eyes. Interestingly, we noted two crudely scrawled *udjat* eyes, one appearing on a wall in each niche. One looks in toward the tomb while the other looks out toward the door.

The floor of the tomb's corridor was littered with burial debris: coffin fragments and pieces of cartonnage, more mummy wrappings, pottery, lamp wicks, etc. The accumulation of such material decreased from the entrance toward the burial chamber thus suggesting that the tomb plunderers performed most of their destructive chores in a location where their efforts could be assisted by natural light.

Off to one side of the corridor is a small side chamber completely unnoted by Carter. On a sill at its entrance lay an unwrapped side of beef. The interior of this room was monopolized by a large pile of linen wrappings which had encased the leg of a cow which lay against the wall. Some large limestone blocks were piled near the opposite wall and likely served as the original side-room door closure.

The burial chamber is approximately 5.5 by 6.5 meters and 1.7 meters in height. The floor was relatively clean (that is, without stratified debris) but once again covered with the shattered remains of what had probably been a very high status burial. A pile of small mummy packages (geese or other food offerings?) lay across from the entrance. A large rounded coffin fragment lay near another wall as did a very interesting pot. The pot contains a separate ceramic liner and holds an as yet unidentified residue.

Near the center of the burial chamber was found an excellently preserved female mummy lying directly upon the floor. Forensic anthropologist Mark Papworth conducted an initial examination of the mummy, a few of the more interesting facets which follow: the mummy was mostly unwrapped. She is 155 cm. in length, and was apparently elderly as suggested by her well-worn teeth. She was also quite fat as indicated by the dramatic folds of loose skin found on her backside. What appears to have been a reddish-blond wig was found near, and partially attached to, the head. The nails of her left hand were painted red and out-

lined in black. The body had been eviscerated through the pelvic floor. Cause of death was not ascertained.

Most provocatively, the mummy is striking what many have assumed to be classic XVIIIth dynasty pose for a royal female mummy; the left arm is bent at the elbow bringing her loosely clenched fist over the center of the chest. The right arm lies stiff against the right side of the body with the fingers of the hand extended. The position of the arm is very reminiscent of the mummy of queen Tiye (the so-called Elderly Lady found in the cache in the tomb of Amenhotep II). Elizabeth Thomas once speculated that perhaps the mummy of queen Hatshepsut would be found in Tomb 60. A plausible scenario for such an event might involve the removal by the necropolis of the queen's ravaged mummy from her wrecked tomb (Tomb 20 which lies directly above and adjacent to Tomb 60) and her intrusive burial with her royal nurse, Sitre. Then again, perhaps the mummy is that of another royal nurse or other significant individual. The problem of identification is compounded by the lack of any inscribed material in the tomb which relates to this question. The mummy's chest is unbroken so the possibility remains that perhaps a heart scarab or some other potentially indicative artifact might remain inside of the body. We intend to perform X-ray analyses on this mummy and the other small mummy packages during our next season.



The newly exposed entrance to Tomb 21 in the Valley of the Kings (photo: D. Ryan).



The head of a female mummy found in Tomb 60 in the Valley of the Kings (photo: D. Ryan).

Very few inscribed objects were found within the tomb. A small fragment of wood bearing the hieroglyph "r" was found in the burial chamber and another piece with a few hardly discernable glyphs was recovered from one of the niches. Of particular interest are four small mud seals that were collected from different locations within the tomb. Two of the seals bear the stamp of the necropolis, a recumbent jackal over nine captives. One of the other seals bears a stamp which depicts a seated figure in front of a vulture. The fourth seal was blank.

Tomb 60 was completely cleared, photographed and otherwise documented. A special box was constructed to house the mummy within the tomb and a metal door was placed over the pit to provide security.

The other tomb we investigated was No. 21 which was originally discovered by Giovanni Belzoni in 1817. Through the general location of the tomb has never been lost, its entrance has long been obliterated beneath the ground. Five minutes of careful probing with a trowel, however, was all that was necessary to discern the top of the entrance. The tomb was buried quite deeply. The bottom of the doorway was encountered about 6.5 meters from where we began digging. Eighteen steps were cleared to the base of the door which we found partially blocked with stones. With Tomb 60 keeping us very busy, we were only able to clear the steps and the door jambs, just enough to allow the installation of a

security gate. We did, however, conduct a reconnaissance of the interior of the tomb and what a remarkable tomb it is!

The entire tomb is very well-cut in the white limestone and its walls are devoid of inscription. The original red mason's marks can be seen here and there on the tomb's walls and ceiling. The first corridor contains a great deal of dirt though the rest of the tomb is not greatly encumbered. It was in this initial corridor that we found the two female mummies noted by Belzoni as originally being in the burial chamber below. More precisely, we found most of the fragments of these badly abused mummies in the corridor while other pieces, including the hands and feet, were encountered lying pathetically on the floor of the burial chamber.

The first corridor is followed by a steep set of stairs which ushers one to another corridor which then leads to the burial chamber. The burial chamber is a fairly large room with a single pillar at its center. Large carved shelves run along two of its walls. The floor is covered with small stones along with bits of human and animal mummies, pottery, wood fragments, and other artifacts. Very intriguing is a small adjacent side room which is filled with many large and nearly intact whitish pots and their stoppers. Everything was left in the tomb as-is and we intend to do a full clearance next season. At this time, we have no clue to the identity of the occupants of this XVIIIth dynasty tomb.

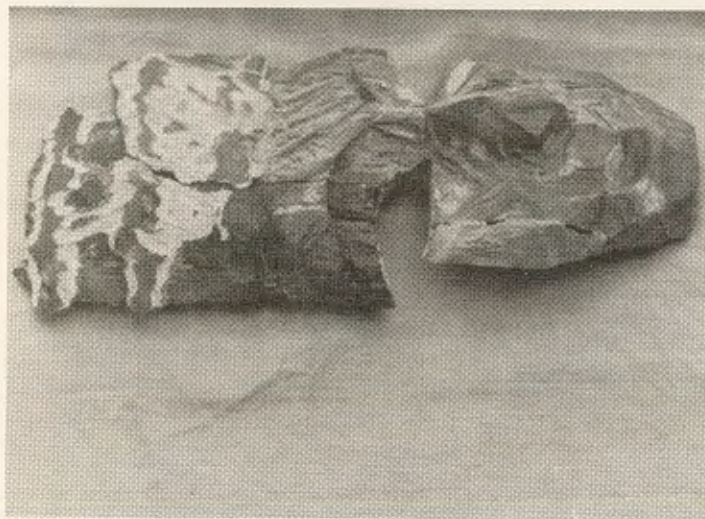
In reconstructing the recent history of the tomb, we can note that it was accessible from 1917 (when Belzoni discovered it) to at least c.1840 when James Burton drew a plan of the tomb. Perhaps it was Burton who built the wall which we encountered at the door. A flood covered the tomb sometime thereafter and it is known from a survey of the Valley that the tomb was not accessible in 1893. Around 1896 or so, however, a trench was dug through the flood debris. Two corks and label from a champagne bottle indicated that a good time was had by all. Perhaps the mummies were damaged about this same time. The trench gradually filled with debris and windblown materials including a steady fill of newspapers. As we excavated from the top down we were able to follow a continuous sequence of foreign newspapers (in many different languages) of increasingly older vintage. Paper from the mid-1890's appeared at the entrance and immediately in the doorway thus dating the intrusion. Old photographs of the Valley of the Kings (about 50 years old) found in a Luxor photography studio seem to show the progressively filling trench which became completely obliterated thereafter. By the time we began our dig, there were few indications that a tomb lay below the surface.

During our next season, we hope to continue the analysis of objects from Tomb 60 and to complete the clearing Tomb 21. The mummified remains from these tombs will be

x-rayed and work on the clearance of tombs 27, 28, 44, and 45 will begin in earnest. I should note, too, that despite the warnings of numerous well-meaning individuals, we found that working during the summer (June and July) in the Valley of the Kings was quite a reasonable proposition. The work began pleasantly at daybreak and ended in the very early afternoon after which we returned to our air-conditioned rooms on the East Bank. With the proper precautions, the dry heat was usually quite bearable, and working inside of the tombs provided a cooler atmosphere. We have few qualms about future summer seasons in this exceedingly exciting location. In fact, we can hardly wait to return.

Acknowledgements:

I am grateful to a number of individuals who contributed to the success of our work. The project would not have been possible were it not for the generosity of Mr. M.D. Schwartz and Mr. Albert Haas. Dr. Mark L. Papworth served as my talented Associate Director. Special thanks are extended to Dr. Sayed Tawfik and the Permanent Committee of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and the members of the Luxor inspectorate including our inspector, Mohammed el-Baily. Hisham Hegazy and our excellent crew of young workmen from Gournah were indispensable. The American Research Center in Egypt provided valuable advice and support services and I would like to particularly acknowledge Dr. Terry Walz, Dr. Robert Betts, and Amira Khattab. I would also very much to thank the many friends, both old and new, who encouraged us and otherwise supported our work.



A wooden face piece from a coffin recovered from Tomb 60 in the Valley of the Kings (photo: D. Ryan).

PREDYNASTIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE HIW-SEMAINEH REGION, UPPER EGYPT

KATHRYN BARD

Editor's Note: Kathryn Bard is with the Department of Archaeology, Boston University

An expedition to locate and investigate the status of Predynastic sites in the Hiw-Semaneh region was conducted in May-June, 1989. The project was planned and coordinated with Farouk El-Baz, Director of Boston University's Center for Remote Sensing, and Fikri A. Hassan, Washington State University. Funds for the project were provided by the National Geographic Society.

Field work consisted of a reconnaissance archeological survey, systematic survey of selected areas, geoarcheological investigations, and a study of the setting and characteristics of two sites. Field work began by relocating the archeological sites mentioned by Sir Flinders Petrie in his 1901 publication, *Diospolis Parva*.

The Cemeteries of Abadiyeh and Hiw

The Hiw-Semaneh region was the focus of field work by Sir Flinders Petrie in 1898-99. In one field season Petrie excavated five Predynastic cemeteries, nine cemeteries dating to pharaonic times, and two Roman-period cemeteries along a 16 km. strip from Hiw to Semaneh (Petrie, 1901). Petrie also recorded evidence of Predynastic villages between Abadiyeh and Semaneh, but he did not excavate them. Investigations of a 1986 Landsat Thematic Mapper image of the Nag Hammadi-Qena region indicated that much of the area above floodplain from Abadiyeh to Semaneh was not presently under cultivation, and Predynastic sites might still be preserved there.

Reconnaissance in 1989 showed that several Predynastic sites of Petrie's had been destroyed. Cemetery U, east of the large Muslim cemetery of Hu, is now the site of a gravel quarry. Cemetery R was located in the housing area for the Nag Hammadi Aluminum Factory, and has been destroyed by bulldozing.

At Abadiyeh we relocated the remains of a Predynastic village which Petrie recorded as "entirely plundered." Situated on a spur south of the floodplain, most of the area encompassing this Predynastic village was cultivated from 1955-1965. Part of the village to the southeast was recently bulldozed. This site was named HG after the modern village of Halfiah Gibli, on the western edge of the Predynastic site.

Halfiah Gibli

From the northern edge of the spur on which the Halfiah Gibli (HG) site is situated, the site extends south for 180 m. to the edge of presently cultivated land. The site was

gridded and a 20% surface collection was randomly selected and collected. Test pits of 1 x 1 m. were excavated in 10% of the grid units.

Site HG was covered with sherds of typical Predynastic wares: Black-topped red ware (BTRW) and Rough-ware (R-ware), but no architecture was visible on the surface. The area of the heaviest concentration of artifacts was in the southeastern quadrant of the site where four large limestone blocks were located. Although much of the site had been previously disturbed by cultivation, a test pit in the area of the four limestone blocks was done in a stratified midden. Charcoal samples taken from test pits are now being processed for radiocarbon dating.

Lithic artifacts collected from site HG include retouched flakes and blades, and several bifacial blades. A few scrapers were collected and several fragments of sickle blades were found in test pit deposits. No projectile points were found in the sieved test pit deposits, but a large stone for grinding grain was collected on the surface. Other stone tools include pounding and polishing stones for stone working, possible for the stone vessels that have been found in elite Predynastic graves.

Abadiyeh Cemeteries

East of site HG we relocated Petrie's Cemetery A, which he dated to the Old Kingdom. The mastaba which he described there has now been partially eroded away on the north slope of the spur. Petrie's Predynastic Cemeteries B and C extend to the south and east of Cemetery A and appear to have been thoroughly excavated by him.

At the eastern end of Abadiyeh we relocated a stretch about 1 km. long where Petrie noted Predynastic villages (his F sites). This area is now covered with houses and threshing floors, and Predynastic sherds there on the surface are scanty.

Semaneh Cemeteries

At the eastern end of Petrie's survey near the modern village of Semaneh, we relocated Petrie's Cemetery H, which dates mainly to the Terminal Predynastic period or Nagada III. On the spur to the north and east of Cemetery H are the remains of a Predynastic village not mentioned by Petrie, which we called site SH. Site SH extends about 80 m across the northern end of the spur and for about 50-60 m north-south.

Site SH was gridded and a 10% surface collection was randomly selected and collected. Typical Predynastic sherds of BTRW were found here but in much smaller quantities

than at site HG. The predominant ware collected on the surface of SH was R-ware. A few rims of Meydum ware were also collected on the surface, suggesting an Old Kingdom component at the site as well. Test pits of 1 x 1 m indicated that deposits of the Predynastic village are thin. However, in the northern end of the site where fragments of mud-bricks were found on the surface, the remains of mud-brick were seen in a test pit below 10 cm.

At site SH there was evidence of ground stone working, as at site HG. Tools for stone working included polishers and multi-faceted grinding stones of quartzite and a dark red igneous rock, perhaps a metavolcanic from the Wadi Hammamat. The polishing stones are too large to have been used to polish pots. Analysis of thin sections from several of these tools is now being done. Hammerstones are large chips from the stone working were also found. It can perhaps be suggested from the surface evidence that the Hiw region was a center for stone vessel manufacture in Predynastic times and the raw materials for these vessels were imported from the Wadi Hammamat.

Because of its proximity to the Terminal Predynastic Cemetery H and its thin deposits, which are indicative of a more short-term occupation, site SH almost certainly dates to this period. Charcoal samples from site SH are currently being processed for radiocarbon dating, and it is hoped that dates from these samples will help resolve the controversy of the beginning of the First Dynasty and the starting date for the Egyptian chronology.

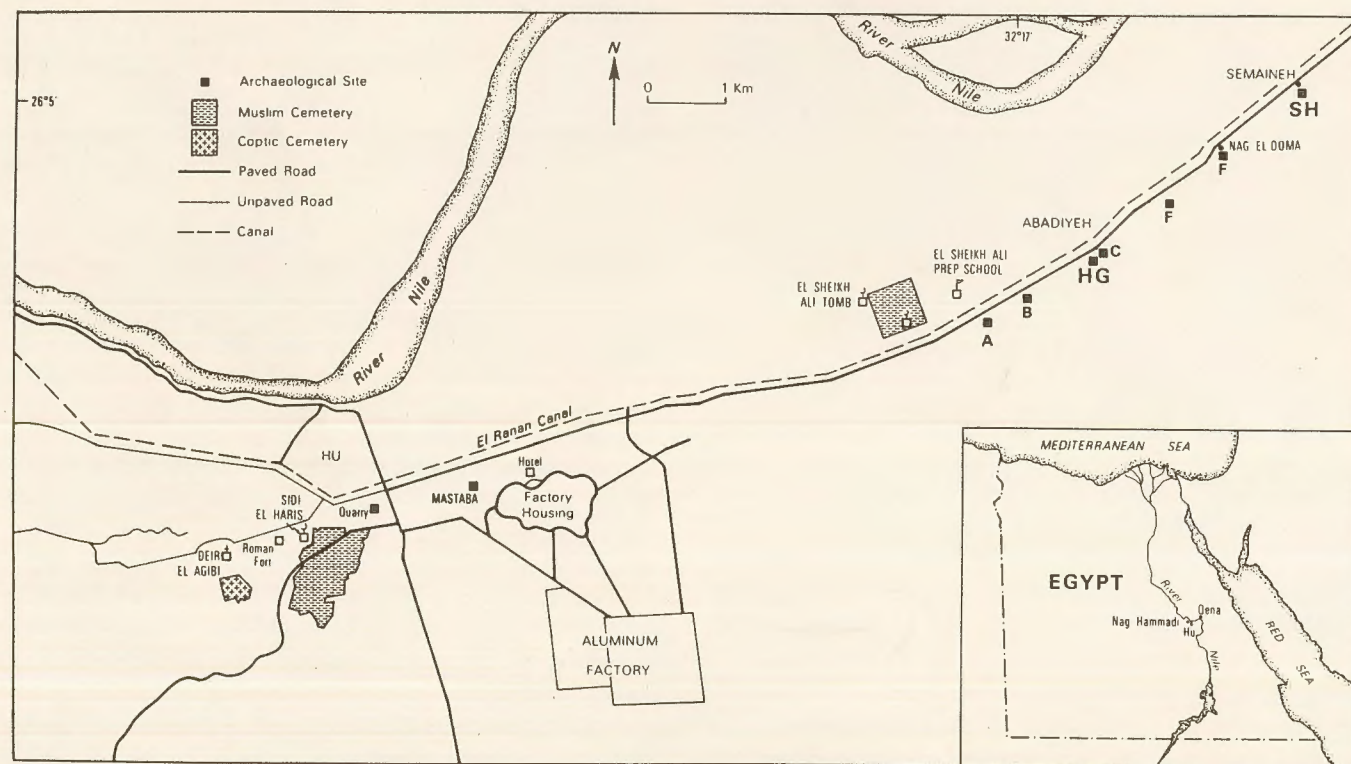
Although there is an established Predynastic sequence of artifact types based on burials (Petrie, 1901; Kaiser, 1957; Kemp, 1981), the wares and relative quantities of these from the two Predynastic settlement sites at Abadiyeh and Semaineh were different from those known for Predynastic

burials. From our surface collection, BTRW was used at settlements throughout the Predynastic sequence, whereas in burials this ware disappears by the Terminal Predynastic. R-ware was the most common ware found at sites HG and SH, and included some sherds 2.0 cm or more thick, which may have come from large storage units. Decorated-ware sherds were not found at the two settlement sites, and this ware may have been primarily used for Predynastic grave goods. No burnished Badarian ware was found at either site, indicating a later date of occupation in the Predynastic sequence.

Test pits indicated that two loci within site SH may have been threshing floors, but the site was not previously excavated or cultivated. There is some evidence of stratified remains at both sites HG and SH, which is extremely rare for Predynastic settlements. It is hoped that site SH, which is of Terminal Predynastic date, will provide missing information for the period when the Early Dynastic state was formed in Egypt. Both of these sites are threatened by irrigation projects which will reclaim 17,000 acres of land. It is imperative that the sites are excavated as soon as possible before the information and the sites are lost forever.

References

- Kaiser, von Werner. 1956. "Stand und Probleme der ägyptischen Vorgeschichtsforschung." In *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde* 81: 87-109.
- Kemp, Barry J. 1982. "Automatic analysis of Predynastic cemeteries: a new method for an old problem." In *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 68:5-15.
- Petrie, W.M. Flinders. 1901. *Diospolis Parva. The Cemeteries of Abadiyeh and Hu*. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.



Predynastic sites in the Hu-Semaineh region (credit: Predynastic of Hu Project).

EGYPTOLOGY IN CHINA

ALLYN KELLEY

Editor's Note: A.L. Kelley, (Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto) has recently completed his first year as a Visiting Professor of Egyptology in China, and would like to share with fellow ARCE members this account of Egyptology in a very different country.

The mid-1980's saw the founding in Changchun of the first Institute devoted to the teaching and study of ancient western civilization in modern China.

Changchun, capital of Jilin province, the central of the three provinces of China's northeast (formerly Manchuria), seems an unlikely setting for the conduct of study and research into the texts and history of the ancient Near East and classical world. A city of two and a half million, it is both an industrial setting (the "Detroit" of China) and a provincial town, where buses, bicycles, trucks and the occasional car fight for space with donkey and horse-drawn carts. The infrequent winter snowfalls are soon covered with a black coating of high sulfur-content coal dust, the by-product of the region's sole form of heating and chief source of electrical generation. The winters are long and cold, reminiscent of the Dakotas and southern Alberta, and the spring short, the air laden with dust and pollen ("Changchun" translates as "eternal spring", a sorry attempt at humor). The summer - judging by my shortened stay this year owing to the political upheaval - is a combination of days with high temperatures interspersed with periods of heavy rain.

In the midst of this unlikely setting are over a dozen universities and colleges, devoted to liberal arts, the sciences and applied technology. Northeast Normal University (previously, a "normal" university was designed to educate teachers) is one of the city's largest, and is home to the Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations.

The Institute, or IHAC, as it is known to students, friends and the curious, currently conducts classes in Hittite, Classics, Assyriology and of course, Egyptology. The current staff hails from Canada, China, Poland, the United States and West Germany. The students are drawn from a variety of universities throughout the country and come to the Institute for their final two years of B.A. course work or to undertake a two or three year M.A. program.

It has been my privilege to supervise the Egyptology program for 1988-89 (and Deng Ziaoping willing, 1989-90) and I would like to share a few of my thoughts, experiences and hopes for the future with my friends and associates in Egyptology outside of China. Three areas deserve attention in this year-end report: the content of the Egyptian program, the quality of the students involved, and the state of library and teaching resources.

In September of 1988 I met the four people who were to be my students for the coming year, three fourth year B.A. students and one M.A. candidate who would complete his course work and prepare a dissertation under my supervision.

It was apparent from their transcripts and statements, that the main focus of their earlier studies had given them a sound foundation in Egyptian grammar and texts (I should point out that classes are conducted in English, and to obtain the M.A., the students must demonstrate proficiency in French and German on written examinations). My task was to expand their grasp of ancient Egyptian culture with courses in history, art, architecture and archeology. Consequently, the undergraduates were given full-year courses in art and architecture ranging from the predynastic through dynastic times, and were also introduced to Meroitic art and architecture. The history course concentrated on the period beginning with the decline of the Middle Kingdom and culminating with the ascension of the Ptolemies. Again, the history and culture of the Sudan was included, particularly as reflected by Kushite, Napatan and Meroitic society. The undergraduates were additionally required to participate in a two-semester course of reading of Middle Egyptian texts, using the copies provided in Blackman's Middle Egyptian Stories, de Buck's Reading Book and Sethe's Agyptische Lesestaacke. The M.A. candidate took the same courses in history, art, architecture and archaeology, and substituted Late Egyptian readings for the Middle Egyptian, nearly completing Gardiner's LEM, while using Cerny's grammar as revised by Groll. The point of this long recitation is that in all important respects, these students fulfilled requirements equivalent to what they would have met in the west. There are, however, aspects of this program that are different, which related to the other two areas I want to discuss.

The second area concerns enthusiasm and the desire for knowledge and says much about the quality and drive of these students. Perhaps because they come out of the background of the cultural revolution, a period of intellectual deadtime, or perhaps because the content of ancient Egyptian is so novel and exotic, but for whatever the reason, these students are the hardest working, keenest and most diligent pupils I have ever encountered. They are positively hungry for information. They willingly endure classroom conditions of no heat or lights in December in rooms choked with chalk dust, writing while wearing two pairs of gloves, bundled in heavy down coats (their teachers suffered the same fate); conditions that would have made yours truly at that stage of life complain to his MP, Congressman, The E.P.A. and the P.T.A., or relocate to Club Med. In addition, they study Egyptology because they want to. Even less so in China than in the west, is there a chance at present for these students to become full-time Egyptologists. Most of the students, the "Egyptians" and the others at IHAC, will be assigned to their home universities as instructors in general ancient western history. They may never again have the opportunity to read Egyptian (or Hittite, Assyrian, Sumerian, Latin or Greek) in the original, or even flip through a picture book on the ancient Near East.

The Institute and its staff does, however, try to place the best students at universities abroad to continue their studies, generally for the PhD degree in their chosen field. Several former students are currently studying in Europe, and two Egyptology M.A. graduates have been admitted to programs in the United States (New York University) and

Canada (University of Toronto) and given substantial financial support to pursue PhD degrees. At this writing, it is unclear if the Chinese government will permit these students to go abroad this year, or whether we will have to attempt to postpone their admissions abroad for a further year, but the fact remains: Egyptology is alive in China, it is flourishing and able and qualified students are being sent for study outside the Middle Kingdom.

The third area I would like to discuss concerns the state of IHAC's teaching and research resources, an aspect of the program that needs support from Egyptologists outside of China. My first task upon arrival in Changchun was to scan the library holdings and compile a list of books needed to fill existing gaps. Through the efforts of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and the generous contributions of individual Egyptologists, a start has been made, and I am pleased to say that IHAC has a substantial collection of Egyptian texts in hieroglyphic and hieratic format, as well as grammars, dictionaries and commentaries. We do, however, need monographs dealing with art, architecture and recently published historical and cultural surveys. It is difficult to convince the university authorities to provide hard currency for foreign publications, and I appeal to all who take the time to read this to send any duplicate or spare copies of books, offprints of journals to the Institute.

The Egyptian section of IHAC is in special need of excavation reports, preliminary or final, current or ancient, for those whose interests go beyond textual examinations. Any and all donations, including slides and audio-visual materials, can be sent to the Vice Director, Dr. Yang Zhi (PhD, Assyriology, University of Chicago), IHAC, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

What about the future? These are difficult times in China, both on a personal and political level. Nearly two dozen Changchun students died in Beijing and the desire for change is a burning issue. The quest for knowledge is however, stronger than ever, and IHAC plans to continue to educate and train students for teaching duties in China and scholars for original research in their selected disciplines. All of last year's staff will be returning in the fall of 1989 to continue work with their students and conduct their own research. Plans also exist for the translation of Egyptian texts into Chinese for use in middle schools, and for the writing and publication of a beginning history of the ancient Near East for use in the nation's school system. The Institute

will also continue to encourage its best students to spend time abroad with quality library and museum resources, in the hope that they will return and train a future generation of Chinese scholars that can take their rightful place in the international scholarly community. For myself, I have learned as much from my students, if not more, than they have from me. They have taught me that the pursuit of an understanding of our past knows no national boundaries. During the coming academic year, 1989-90, the new students will be facing Middle Egyptian grammar and a survey course on Egyptian culture, while the advanced students will be starting Late Egyptian grammar and attending seminars on selected problems in Egyptian archaeology, the art and architecture and archaeology of Syria-Palestine, and the history and culture of the Sudan.

Let me close this report with a story on archeology and bureaucracy in modern Changchun. It may not be the Middle East, but the civil service is everywhere and will be here when we have all gone to the Field of Rushes.

We intended to have a course this past year in field methods in archaeology, and to that effect, applied to the proper university and provincial authorities. The initial response was favorable, so we set out to acquire the proper equipment (unfortunately, the word for trowel does not appear in my Chinese dictionary), and completed the task in a mere ten days. We were then informed that it was not possible to excavate, as no first-class facilities for foreigners (waigoren) were available near the three possible sites. Upon the suggestion that we pitch a tent nearby, officialdom went into a swoon: the idea of foreigners at large in the Manchurian countryside was just too awful to contemplate. Our fallback position was to excavate on campus, which we proceeded to do. After two weeks of relative calm, much dirt, brick and roofing timbers and tiles, I noticed that our stakes, strings and baulk tags had been removed. Replaced, they again disappeared. The next attack came at night, when the trenches were filled in. Annoyed and determined to re-excavate the site (all this coincided with the start of student demonstrations in Changchun and other cities), we marched out one morning laden with shovels and picks, only to be dealt a crushing defeat. The unseen foe had planted trees in the former squares. We can fight the Central Committee or the Waiban, but how, in a timber-poor nation, do we battle a baby tree?

ARCE'S STUDY TRIP TO RUSSIA

MICHAEL JONES

The history of Russia today is inextricably bound to the legacy of the Roman Empire, transmitted from Constantinople to Kiev and thence to Novgorod and Moscow. For residents of Egypt with her cultural contribution to the Roman world through Alexandria this is particularly relevant. Partly with this in mind and partly as a sequel to the 1988 trip to Turkey (Constantinople/Istanbul and the Classical West Coast) ARCE organized a tour of Moscow, Zagorsk, Leningrad, Novgorod, Kiev and Chernigov for the last two weeks of April 1989. For those who went on this journey it was an opportunity to see how these ancient traditions have been preserved in the USSR, and to get an impression of the modern Soviet Union as well. Our movements in the streets were observed but not inhibited, and impressions were freely formed. Beside the official excursions to churches, museums and palaces there were unexpected occasions when we were able to meet and enjoy conversation, music and games with ordinary people who were not on display. Many preconceptions were confirmed, but our experiences convinced us all that now is the time for both "sides" to reassess the old suspicions.

Aeroflot to Moscow takes off from Cairo at 12:15 am. We flew "economy class" which meant exactly that. Economy applied to both space and time; even the seat belts were only just long enough. The safety drill was performed briskly accompanied by a piercing voice which jabbed through the loudspeaker in both Russian and English, the latter with almost no accent. Looking round the cabin the most conspicuous detail, apart from the short distances between the rows of seats, was the minuteness of the overhead luggage compartments. Later, on an internal flight we discovered the reason: Russians frequently travel with almost no hand luggage. This eccentricity is unique to foreign visitors who are believed to possess virtually unlimited quantities of clothes and consumer goods.

The flight was noisy but uneventful. A rapid meal (Egyptair catering) came and went, and the night passed in semi-sleep. As dawn broke in a brilliant orange streak on the right side of the plane, we looked down on thick, dark clouds, towards which we began to descend. For some time the plane seemed to make slow progress just above the clouds. The voice sliced through the cabin as we began to descend, announcing that we were approaching Moscow, then a few minutes later told us that due to weather conditions we would be landing in Leningrad. The clouds reached on to Leningrad and we were almost down to ground level before the plane emerged and landed. The trees were still bare and there were heaps of dirty snow; in five hours we had journeyed from the first hot days of Cairo summer to the end of a Russian winter. Having emerged from the plane we were locked in the transit hall, which was filled with the aroma of freshly brewed coffee. However, there were no troubles, there was no bank, and dealing in foreign currency is a serious offense for Soviet citizens. Attention was

diverted from the tantalizing smell as occasional groups of passengers came and went. A party of Poles, another of East German teenagers, and Russians bound on internal flights to exotic spots with little regular hand luggage and much vodka and champagne.

Eventually of course we got back on the plane, and were in Moscow for a late lunch. Arriving at the massive Cosmos Hotel opposite the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR, we were met by our Intourist representative and guide who was to accompany us for the next two weeks. Efficient, brisk, and very friendly, she whisked us, all still dazed and still looking forward to a cup of coffee, through passport collection, check-in and allocation of key cards, and then to the restaurant.

At 3 pm we were in the reception area again, refreshed and gathered for departure on City Tour by bus. The red and white Intourist forty-six seater bus was to become our normal means of travelling around all the cities we visited over the following two weeks. The buses are far more comfortable than the planes and since we were only nine, very spacious. The wide boulevards of Moscow were impressive, but on the apartment blocks, built in the late 1950s in a style based on neo-Classicism, were uniform on a gigantic scale. In many, our guide told us frankly, large families in small rooms, communal kitchens and poor elevators made life tense, a situation made worse by lack of services. In each block the ground floor was taken up by a row of stores including the famous supermarket "Gastronom," and often an occasional "PECTOPAH" (Restaurant). The stores provide basic commodities, although they were, we discovered the following day, only open short hours and queueing is still the only way to shop.

But Moscow is a city of trees, and the Muscovites are great strollers. Parks are spread between units of housing, and vast stretches of uncleared, natural fir and birch forest survive within the city limits. This is a luxury permitted by the lack of any constraints on lateral expansion in such a vast country. On our first day in Moscow the Spring was just beginning; the earliest yellow-green leaves were starting to show. Between the powerful blocks of flats, light open spaces, green areas, and always the wide tree-lined pavements alleviate other aspects of the people's lives.

The tour passed from the postwar Stalinist residential architecture to the older parts of the city. Moscow expanded in a series of arcs radiating from its Medieval core. The 19th century part, with formerly splendid palaces and town houses, is now drab in its decline, although efforts are obviously being made to spend far more on slow and accurate restoration. Many of these once-grand edifices, built for the great feudal land owning aristocracy and the merchants who monopolized the wealth of the cities, have been turned into schools, office buildings, and in one case a fire station. But because they were given a place in the "new society" of postrevolutionary times, they have at least survived. There are many striking contrasts between the appearance of Moscow and other great capitals in Western Europe. Among these are the lack of rubbish, vandalism, graffiti, and most refreshing of all, no commercial advertising. Instead, there are enormous slogans, usually in red letters and written in the

future tense praising the Party, Labor and these days heralding Perestroika; all are written in the future tense. But perhaps the difference which is most clear is the architectural and artistic integrity of Moscow's city center, which has not been plundered by uncoordinated and insensitive "developers."

All these impressions flooded in on that first bus ride down Karl Marx Prospekt. Then through the windscreen of the bus, between the tall, dark buildings around Red Square, appeared the golden domes and spires of the Kremlin churches. In the heavy greyness of the weather the golden domes radiated a warm light. The coach stopped in front of the Rossiya Hotel and we piled out into the drizzle behind the famous Cathedral of the Blessed Basil. Strolling up into Red Square one is struck by something rarely conveyed in any of the photographs of this extraordinary sight, that it is laid out on the side of a gently sloping hill. On one side rises the massive fortified red brick Medieval wall of the Kremlin, and on the other, the famous GUM department store. Near the summit of the hill, close to the Kremlin is the mausoleum of Lenin, around which are the memorials to leading figures in Soviet history, including cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin. Lenin's monument is a dark red granite structure of flat planes and straight lines. It looks almost as if it landed from the sky it is so much in contrast with the Gothic Kremlin and the spirals, cylinders and cones of multicolored Basil's Cathedral at the lower end of the square.

Day 2: Zagorsk

78 kilometers northeast of Moscow.

The wide highway passed through rolling countryside and was without any heavy traffic, since few people have access to the luxury of a private car and much heavy freight is transported by rail or river. Sometimes there were surviving patches of forest, sometimes views across the open hills. Villages of wooden houses joined together with wooden fences were dotted along the way. In a few there was a dilapidated onion-domed church, with or without a tilted cross.

In the 14th century this area was in the midst of primordial forest. It is the Russian wilderness inhabited by wild animals and demons, equivalent in the history of the Orthodox Church to the blistering heat and terrible cold of the Egyptian deserts where the "eremitic life" evolved. It was to this forest that St. Sergius withdrew from the world in about the year 1350 to lead an isolated life of contemplation. However, pilgrims found him and a community of disciples grew up around the holy man at a place then called Radonezh. St. Sergius organized them into the first community of monks in northern Russia, following a tradition already established in Kiev. The period was that during which the princes of Novgorod and Moscow were emerging as leaders in the resistance to the Mongols to whom they had been vassals for almost a hundred years. Dimitri Donskio, Prince of Moscow and grandson of the great Alexander Nyevisky, while preparing for battle against the Mongols, walked to Radonezh to ask St. Sergius to become his spiritual father and to bless his forthcoming campaign. Prince

Dimitri defeated the Mongols at the Battle of Kulikovo in 1380 and although there were subsequent Mongol raids on Moscow, Vladimir and Mozhaïsk, this was the beginning of their withdrawal from the west. St. Sergius is seen as having given strength to Prince Dimitri, enabling Moscow to emerge from that dark period; he has become the patron saint of Russia.

The town of Zagorsk lies in a hilly region and the Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery, set within massive whitewashed medieval fortified walls, dominates the town. Domes and spires rise from within and in the middle is the Cathedral of the Assumption, a large white church with a central golden dome and four blue domes covered with golden stars, completed in 1554. Visitors enter the complex through the original main gate whose tunnel-like interior is painted with recently renewed mural icons showing scenes from the life of St. Sergius. The Assumption Cathedral fills the central space of the garden court within, and around it, and assemblage of buildings comprising a refectory and the small church in which the saint's relics are preserved. Here, a continuous office is sung before the tomb while pilgrims pray before icons painted by Russia's greatest iconographer, Andrei Rublev and his school, in the 15th century.

The monastery is officially an "historic art and architecture preserve," and is frequently included on tourist itineraries. It is, however, now the largest functioning monastery in the USSR. The town outside the walls, renamed Zagorsk after a revolutionary hero, became a toy making center in the 19th century, and a wing of the monastery, which originally contained guest rooms, is now a museum of hand-made toys and crafts (the famous "matrushka" dolls were first manufactured at Zagorsk just over one hundred years ago. Our guided tour began in the museum. Toys included exquisitely carved wooden miniature working models of Russian fairy stories and gables. Early embroideries, glassware, china, and furniture from different ethnic regions are also on display. Lunch was at a nearby restaurant from which there was an impressive view of the monastery, and the afternoon was free to wander on the monastery grounds and visit the churches and refectory. During our visit the grey weather which had continued from the previous day disappeared, replaced by a clear, deep blue sky, the same color of the domes of the Assumption Cathedral. In the afternoon sun, the road back to Moscow was lined with banks of tiny yellow and white flowers.

That night we went to the Moscow circus. The exploitation of animals was unpleasant, but the clowns were hilarious, playing to the packed auditorium. The clowns have always been a medium through which the system can be challenged and contemporary issues praised or mocked so long as no one in authority is actually named. Tonight it was the new found freedom of artist which was both supported and ridiculed. A clown in bohemian costume was having a stormy relationship with an impetuous girlfriend. He wanted to paint her portrait; she wanted her portrait done but would not allow him to think so. The antics and jokes about his abilities as an artist persisted while he ran off caricatures of people in the audience. Finally, because she was "running circles round him," he decided to paint her picture on a

revolving canvas. The result was an impressive likeness painted at lightning speed on a spinning board.

Days 3-6: Leningrad

This is the city of revolutions. It is a new city, founded as St. Petersburg in the late 17th century by Tsar Peter I on islands in the estuary of the river Neva where no one had considered it possible to live before his time. It is built in foreign styles, in the low, horizontal neo-Classical and the explosively florid Baroque, with all its gilding and dark greens and reds. It is a city where the glittering ostentation of the Romanovs contrasted with the unimaginable squalor of their serfs to such an extent that the royal horses were better kept than the humans who toiled on the royal estates.

Peter the Great was a gigantic man, heavily built and standing almost seven feet tall. Portraits of him, many of them painted by artists he commissioned during his life or painted posthumously, depict a powerful and charismatic leader. He spent his youth in Holland, where he was accustomed not to ostentation but to a comfortable middle class existence. In his new capital built facing the west he lived in a modest house, now at one side of a park containing his famous equestrian statue leaping on a wave of the sea. When he returned to Russia he was shocked by its isolation and backwardness into introducing a series of reforms, many of which were to shape the policies of Russian rulers to the present day, particularly in the field of foreign policy. The army was reformed along western lines in order to take on more effectively the traditional enemies: Poland, Lithuania and Sweden. Western ideas of government were brought in, most conspicuously in Church-State relations, and it was this which cut through Russian society more rigorously than anything else, since the Church, so long identified with the autocracy of the Tsar, was stripped of its many privileges.

St. Petersburg was the symbol of Peter the Great's dream of a new Russia. Our visits began with the general bus tour of the city which brought us to the ponderous edifice of St. Isaac's Cathedral. Seen from a distance, the dome of this late 19th century cathedral is visible over the rooftops and across the river. It is almost a recreation of the famous view of London with St. Paul's, looking eastward from Westminster Bridge. We were shown the shrapnel scars in the gigantic columns of the facade, suffered during the 900-day siege of the "Great Patriotic War," as the Russians call World War II. Much of the city was destroyed, but millions of rubles have been spent to restore its original appearance, eradicating all outward signs of the war, as if the destruction had never taken place. In Leningrad, the painstaking reconstruction of the city demonstrates the Russians' obsession with their past, with order and the need to preserve established traditions, as well as their ability to display the depth of their emotion in the attention lavished upon the external forms of their culture, even to the point of restoring every detail of the devastated city center. As in Byzantium, where the craftsman's role was not to express himself, but rather to convey the "mind of the state," Krushchev's view was that "historians and artists are dangerous people; they must be directed."

It was wandering along the Nevsky Prospekt in the rain,

as we did one evening, that we noticed the drabness of the shops; the half empty shelves and the juxtaposition of a smart boutique beside a grimy grocery store. But Leningrad's unique quality is to be found in its light. On a clear day the sharp sunlight is radiant; the reflections of sunlight from water onto the buildings seems to make them float above the surface of the canals between the islands. On such a day we stopped to photograph the pair of red granite sphinxes of Amenhotep III brought from one of his Theban temples in the 1860s as a diplomatic gift for Tsar Alexander II, and erected facing one another on the University Quay beside the Neva.

From Leningrad we took a day trip to the city of Novgorod, a journey of 180 kilometers. Novgorod was the ancient city to which Rurik, the Varangian (Swedish Viking) chief, first came in the mid 9th century AD at the head of a band of warriors, adventurers and traders and began the spread of Viking influence into the Slavic lands. The chronicle of Novgorod states tactfully that Rurik was invited by the nobles of Novgorod since their land had "riches but no order." By 900 the Norsemen had sailed south on the great rivers and had established their capital at Kiev, thus making themselves masters of "the route which led from the Varangians to the Greeks."

Excavations here have revealed the medieval town built predominantly of birchwood with wooden streets and houses. Only the Kremlin and the major churches were of stone. In the Kremlin is the oldest stone church in northern Russia, the Cathedral of Aghia Sophia, completed in 1050. The interior walls, columns, and ceilings are covered with mural paintings showing the main church festivals and events from the New Testament. The iconostasis contains icons of different dates, none earlier than the 15th century. Although it is now no longer a functioning church there survives within a very clear and tranquil atmosphere.

Novgorod was at the center of international trade throughout the Middle Ages and later. The city's wealthy merchants endowed numerous monasteries and small churches in the countryside about the city, as well as within the walls. We visited one of these, the Yureyev Monastery on the banks of the broad river Volkhov. Its central Church of St. George contains magnificent wall paintings, but it is damp and unprepared for tourists. However, we were lucky to find it open. In the corner of the same complex stands a massive church crowned with five massive blue domes covered with golden stars in a traditional Russian design. This was locked as were many churches at the edges of the tourist route.

Back in Leningrad our tour included the Hermitage Palaces built in the height of rococo. Within and without ornamentation is lavish, the exterior walls painted a light green and white (the original colors), and the interior rooms built of malachite from the Ural Mountains with heavy gilding on the cornices and Corinthian style column capitals. Apart from the architectural styles, however, the contents of the galleries which display the royal collections of art amassed by the Romanovs during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, are overwhelming. Almost each room would require hours of attention to do it justice in describing it.

The Rembrandts alone, for example, occupy an entire hall, and include some of his most famous individual portraits. The archaeological sections are also impressive. The Egyptian collection is clearly displayed and includes some interesting pieces, among them a black granite Sekhmet statue from the Temple of Mut at Karnak. Many of the smaller pieces, chiefly Late Period bronze figurines of deities, and some Old Kingdom reliefs were clearly taken from the area of Memphis and Saqqara.

Days 7, 8 and 9: Kiev

In AD 911, Igor, successor of Rurik, signed an important trading agreement with Constantinople. Contact was thus established between the Principality of Kievan Rus and the Byzantine Empire, giving rise to cultural interconnections between West Europe as far as northern Britain, Ireland, and Iceland. Later in the same century Igor's grandson, Prince Vladimir, was in a position to rescue the Byzantine Emperor Basil II from almost certain defeat by an army of Bulgars. In return, however, he demanded the hand of Basil's sister, Anna, in marriage. Despite the audacity of the terms, for no princess born to the purple had ever before married a foreigner, Basil was in no position to refuse. However, before the marriage could take place, Vladimir, at that time a pagan, had to accept Christian baptism. In 988, Vladimir was received into the Orthodox Church and all his people were baptized in the river Dnieper that flows past Kiev and through his lands. Anna became Princess of Kiev and the Byzantine sphere was extended on a scale undreamed of. Russia was transformed.

With the arrival of a daughter of the Imperial Roman court, the art and architecture of Constantinople, the glories and mysteries of the Orthodox Church, as well as much Byzantine political ideology were all introduced to the energetic and ambitious principality ruled over by Vladimir. By the year 1000 Kiev was a city of 400 churches and 8 large markets surrounded by stout walls enclosing an area larger than any contemporary western European city. Royal marriages were arranged with the ruling houses of France, Hungary, and Norway.

But such splendor was short-lived. In the power struggles that followed the death of Kiev's strongest ruler, Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054), rival contenders dismantled the unified state of Kievan Rus, so that by 100 twelve feuding principalities were in existence. Further weakening resulted from the sake of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204 which isolated Kiev from her spiritual father and her chief trading partner. The final blow came in 1240 when the city was burned by the Mongols.

Kiev today is a thriving modern cosmopolitan city with a southern atmosphere which gives it an outgoing character lacking in the somber cities of the north. It is the capital of the Ukraine, a separate republic within the Russian Federation. Its main thoroughfare, Kreschatik Street, has large architecture in the usual style. The trees shading the pavement are chestnuts, the national tree of the Ukraine. The city's chief market is a large rotunda in Tolstoy Square, where Uzbeks, Azerbaijanis and Georgians have their goods

on sale. The best buys are dried apricots and raisins from the Uzbeks.

Kiev still keeps its traditions as a cosmopolitan trading center. Kiev is built on the hills overlooking the river Dnieper and one of the main landmarks of Kiev is the funicular carrying passengers from the lower riverside level to the upper town.

Spring had arrived in full force in the Ukraine. Our bus ride into the city from the airport after the flight from Leningrad took us through wooden villages completely filled with cherry and apple blossoms. Wherever one looked there were fruit orchards in bloom so prolific that the houses had almost vanished. Our tour of the city therefore included walks in the municipal parks where retired men sit at tables playing chess and teaching the game to teenagers.

The sack of Kiev by the Mongols was so thorough that only one church survived. This is dedicated like all the early Russian churches to the Aghia Sophia, the Holy Wisdom, after the great 6th century cathedral in Constantinople. The original plan, of which much survives, is of the 11th century, although externally its appearance was altered by 17th century restoration in the "Ukrainian Baroque." It is no longer a functioning church, the iconostasis has been reduced by removal of icons for collections, and inside there is none of the unique feeling found in the Aghia Sophia of Novgorod. However, its qualities are now in its art. In the apse above the sanctuary and in the dome over the center of the nave are two of the finest Byzantine mosaics in existence. In the apse is a standing figure of the Mother of God "Orans" with raised arms in blue and gold surrounded by radiant golden light. Below is a frieze showing the Last Supper at which Christ is shown twice, one giving the bread to six disciples on the left, and again giving the wine to the other six on the right. In the center two angels preside at the altar table which stands on a platform as in a church. The mosaic in the dome is Christ Pantocrator with four angels. There are 177 basic color tones used in these mosaics of which 34 are variant hues of gold and silver, imparting an unusually intense vision of light to the subjects and the general background.

Days 10, 11, 12, and 13; Chernigov

Chernigov was a powerful medieval town, sometimes part of the Kievan Principality, sometimes independent. Now it is a small provincial town some three hours drive northeast of Kiev. We traveled there by bus along straight roads lined with poplars and containing no heavy traffic. The strictly enforced speed limit of 90 km/h makes traveling a little tedious but keeps down the consumption of fuel in a land where every necessary commodity is rationed or hard to get. Vast colonies of rooks had made their untidy nests of sticks in the trees along the way. We stayed in Chernigov at the Gradetskaya Hotel. Our guide introduced himself to us at lunch; when his concentrated English failed him he found his words in German. It soon became clear that western visitors were rare, if not unique, and our stay slowly became a small glimpse of a provincial side of the Soviet Union few tourists can hope to get. Chernigov thus became one of the brightest highlights of the trip.

The first day we visited churches which had been

restored after neglect and the ubiquitous "almost total destruction by the Nazi barbarians." They were beautifully prepared for visitors, with fragments of earlier structures on the same sites partly visible where the excavated floors had been left open. None of these were functioning churches, and from the photographs displayed in them it looked as if they had been abandoned for many years even before World War II.

Intourist had allocated four days to Chernigov on our itinerary. It became clear that this was a little too long to spend there, so as we were a very small group we were invited to a *dacha* some miles outside Chernigov for dinner. This was not a tourist show of any kind, but a genuine invitation by people whose English showed that they were unaccustomed to guests from the US. We traveled there in the late afternoon by river through meadows and willow lined banks. When we arrived the table was laid with an enormous spread of food; chicken, fish, vegetables, salads, pickles and, of course, mushrooms. Not only was there food but also every place had two bottles of wine, and in the center of the table were several bottles of vodka and brandy. The Russians are masters of the art of conversation and it was a talkative evening. The subjects were matters of common interest; there were the recent elections, public opinion of *perestroika*, the pace of change in the USSR and how surprised people are there at what Mr. Gorbachev is achieving, and how they are at heart puzzled and although they do not like to admit it, distrustful of many developments. A general feeling emerged from our hosts that things are changing so fast in the USSR that people cannot keep up with them. At the same time there is so much enthusiasm for change that things are not changing fast enough. Everyone hopes that Mr. Gorbachev has measured the situation correctly and no one can bear to imagine the consequences if he has not.

One of the chief fears expressed that evening was that people with grievances might take advantage of the climate of openness to express their frustrations. Since there is no real voice for opposition in the Kremlin, however, the result could be violence of the kind seen in nationalist unrest particularly in Armenia and Georgia.

The next day we were taken on an excursion to a small village called Syvednyev, all filled with apple blossoms. Here were remnants of the medieval fortified hilltop town and an 18th century wooden church, now disused. No foreign visitor had been here before, and we wandered around in the warm sunshine enjoying the countryside.

It was an Easter Saturday and after dinner we went to the small Church of the Ascension, which until recently was the only church in use in Chernigov. We arrived about 10 pm to make sure of a place inside. The service began at about 11:20. Just before midnight the four priests left the church in procession to search for Christ in the garden outside. As midnight struck and Sunday began, the procession reentered the church and the priests called out "Christor Voskryess" (Christ is risen) to which the whole congregation responded in the same words, as the bells, silenced for so long on the grounds that they "disturbed the peace of the countryside" rang out over the town. There then followed a

solemn celebration of the Eucharist which ended at about 4:30 am. The church was packed to bursting, and the streets around were filled with people. The only light was from the hundreds of candles burning before the icons.

The next day we traveled back to Moscow via Kiev. The capital was preparing for 1 May, and everywhere red banners and flags and balloons were out. The flower beds, which had come into bloom while we had been in Leningrad and Kiev were planted with red tulips. We did not see the parades since special security passes are needed, but from the towering Cosmos hotel where we again stayed, we had a good view of the fireworks that night. Our final day in the USSR included a tour of the Moscow Kremlin.

During the 13th century Mongol armies overran the whole of Russia and many of the ancient towns were destroyed. However, in the north the Mongol system of exacting tribute from vassal states was eventually to prove their undoing. Moscow, at the center of a ring of subject cities, was ruled by an autocratic and ruthless family of princes. They took to role of paymasters for their Mongol overlords, and so were able to extract sufficiently from neighbors to invest in their own recovery. The northern cities were united under Moscow, and in 1480 tribute to the Mongols was withheld.

The rise of Moscow coincided with the loss of Constantinople to the Muslim Turks. Moscow was heralded by the Eastern Church as the Third Rome, the "Bastion of Orthodoxy." For the next five centuries, however, her ideology led her to dismiss the rational philosophies developed in the West while attempting simultaneously to absorb its intellectual achievements. This attitude was to preserve much of value that has since been lost elsewhere, but it also fossilized the power structure and thus went far to fashion the USSR we know today.

The Kremlin is a fortified area built in brick and stone for the first time under Tsars Ivan III and Ivan IV (Terrible). The golden churches, which date to that period also, are built around a small square to one side of the complex of buildings within the walls. We visited the Uspensky Cathedral, with magnificent painted walls, columns and ceilings, where traditionally the Tsars were crowned. The tour ended at the armory. Here are housed the riches of the churches confiscated after the 1917 revolution. There are also the magnificent medieval jewelry worn by the first Moscow Princes and Tsars, and the finest collection of English Elizabethan and Jacobean silver in the world, preserved here, whereas much that was in England was melted down at the orders of Cromwell.

The climax of the visit was the collection of Faberge golden, jewel encrusted Easter eggs. Displayed with them is a miniature working model in gold of a Trans-Siberian train only five inches in length.

And so to Aeroflot and back to Cairo and home. This had been a trip on which so many of one's expectations had been rewarded, partly because of knowing what to expect, but partly also due to the energetic and very genuine hospitality of our hosts.

EULOGY FOR WILLIAM P. MCHUGH

GIVEN BY JACK MCCAULEY - JUNE 3, 1989

AT SUNLAND MEMORIAL PARK
SUN CITY, ARIZONA

Editor's Note: The family of Bill McHugh, whose passing was noted in the last *Newsletter*, are establishing a memorial fund in his honor, which will provide a small travel or equipment grant to students of geoarchaeology working and studying in Egypt. This tribute was given at the memorial service shortly after his death, and we are privileged to reprint it here. Anyone interested in contributing to the fund should contact the New York office of ARCE for the address of the appropriate family member.

We are here today to pay tribute to the memory of Bill McHugh. His family, friends, and colleagues have been deeply saddened by his untimely passing. The words I say here will be very inadequate to express the loss we all feel. I hope to represent his colleagues throughout the dozen or more research institutions and universities where he had scientific contacts and friends. I will be speaking, however, from the perspective of the Flagstaff Group with which he was closely associated for more than 10 years, but hope that in so doing, I am also speaking for the many others who could not be here today.

Bill was born Jan. 3, 1932, when his parents were living in West Lake Forest, Illinois. He attended Catholic grade school and Evanston Township H.S. when he excelled and set several records in track. He received his BS in 1954 and went into the USAF where he earned his wings as a fighter pilot. In 1959, he left active duty and joined the Wisconsin Air National Guard and remained active until he retired in 1976. During this time he earned his MS and PhD at University of Wisconsin - Madison and taught archaeology and conducted research at several universities. Later he worked in private industry on a variety of archaeological projects. During this time he led a full and busy life with a broad range of career interests. Bill was a father, a teacher, an Air Force officer and pilot, a research archaeologist, and also a much respected scholar and acknowledged expert on the archaeology of the Western Desert of Egypt, the subject of his PhD dissertation. It was with this work that I am most familiar and was fortunate to have been a part of.

It was on a joint Smithsonian/Egyptian Geological Survey expedition to the far western corner of Egypt, to a remote isolated desert plateau called the Gilf Kebir, that I first met Bill and learned both to admire him as a person and to respect him as a scientist. The areas within the Gilf Plateau where Bill and I, along with Ted Maxwell, Maurice Grolier, and Carol Breed (who is here today) worked together was the subject area of his PhD thesis on Late Pre-historic Cultural Adaptation in the Libyan Desert. Although

Bill had researched his subject carefully, he had not yet seen this wild and desolate place or the remains of its early peoples. His enthusiasm and eagerness to get to certain key localities far up steep, very poorly charted, now empty box canyons led to some anxiety among the rest of the party, which was left temporarily behind in a cloud of dust as Bill's jeep continuously forged ahead of the rest of us. This was to characterize all of Bill's work in the Western Desert - boundless enthusiasm and energy in trying to wring the secrets out of the sparse remains of the mysterious people who once inhabited this land. Numerous new insights into the geology of the Western Desert evolved from this expedition and resulted in the first of many reports coauthored with the Flagstaff group. Busy as he was during this field adventure, the teacher in Bill also came out very graciously and he managed to expose me and my USGS colleagues to the fundamentals of this Stone Age archaeology of Egypt.

In 1981, when the second flight of the Space Shuttle - the Columbia - took place, it carried a long wavelength imaging radar system that took pictures in the form of long 30-mile-wide strips that more or less by chance, went over many of the areas that we had previously visited on the ground. Fortunately, both Gerry Schaber and Carol Breed were members of the data analysis team and were asked to look at these data. Carol was the first to make the startling discovery that the sand, not so much in dunes but the continuous flat sheets typical of the region, appeared to be missing in these pictures and that a new surface, not seen by man for thousands of years, had emerged from below. In other words, the radar system was seeing through the sand. Even more amazing was the presence of dark, sinuous, branching patterns that appeared to be parts of a major network of buried river channels that had gone unrecognized by previous workers. After fulfilling our reporting obligations to NASA, funds materialized for field studies of these new finds, and at that time, knowing that these rivers might well have been utilized as habitats by early man, much like the Nile itself has been, we invited Bill to come along with us on the chance that there might be some archaeology associated with these obviously older rivers. Being geologists, we did not feel qualified to deal with this problem and we went naturally to Bill for his knowledge, competence, and compatibility in the field. The rest is history, as they say! Bill took part, at considerable personal expense, in 3 out of 4 post-flight expeditions that NASA, through the efforts of Charles Elachi at JPL, and the USGS were able to sponsor. These expeditions more than fulfilled Bill's and our expectations and he worked tirelessly in the field and later in the writing of four major reports, each full of new data on how the early inhabitants, particularly the species *Homo erectus* (our one quarter to one million year old remote ancestor), has preferentially utilized these old river valleys as habitats.

There is a photograph that comes to mind of Bill holding up one of the very first Acheulean handaxes that was excavated on the basis of the radar data from its natural setting several feet below the present desert surface. There is an expression of obvious glee, typical of his Irish heritage, along with a look of satisfaction that there indeed was now a

new method, a byproduct of the space age - i.e., imaging radar, which would enable the archaeologist to put into a regional context the details of all the widely scattered sites that had puzzled prior workers. Bill had seen the "big picture", something that had eluded his predecessors in the region for more than a half century. Although initially somewhat skeptical of the approach of his geologist colleagues, so that earlier he had continuously bombarded them with piercing questions, he began after this trip to develop his own approach to the history of Stone Age Man in the Western Desert. He continued this effort with vigor and enthusiasm up until his untimely passing.

After the SIR-A team on which Bill was a collaborator was disbanded, having met their commitments, and after much international publicity regarding their discoveries, Bill wrote a series of excellent proposals to various funding agencies, including NASA itself, in order to acquire the funds necessary to carry out his work. It was a tiring uphill struggle that ran against the grain of conventional wisdom. Three of the total of five proposals were not reviewed favorably enough to be funded - perhaps because some of the reviewers had a large investment in the status quo, and they were not entranced with the idea of an energetic maverick with a new methodology running wild in the Western Desert - or any desert for that matter. Two of the proposals were favorably reviewed but ran into budgetary or technical snags that were in the process of being ironed out. Bill was finally on his way as an independent investigator of the Sahara as a whole and Egypt in particular. My colleagues and I were very happy to have been a part of that struggle. I must say our spirits flagged from time to time and we became very discouraged - not for ourselves but for the good efforts that Bill had begun planning. Bill never quit - he just kept hammering away with an almost superhuman determination - he knew he was onto something and he was going to see it through! Bill looked forward to being a full-fledged team member on the upcoming SIR-C Mission and took, I think, a great deal of quiet pride in that he was, to my knowledge, the first archaeologist to be funded by a NASA flight program in the pursuit of his own discipline (the history of early man not having been one of NASA's traditional goals). In this sense Bill was truly a pioneer and it is something for which future generations of archaeologists, who will use these new tools routinely, will be grateful.

We can all take solace today in examining Bill's scientific legacy. It has two aspects. One, he showed that remote sensing, particularly imaging radar, can be used to determine habitation patterns and that the distribution of sites is as important (or more so - than the details of one or more happenstance finds that are worked and cataloged in excruciating detail. Second, he showed that the long succession of people who inhabited the Eastern Sahara were basically riverine people. Early on they were hunters and gatherers attracted to the river banks for game and the rich vegetation found there and later, as man became more mobile, they engaged in cattle pastoralism. This model stands in stark contrast to the conventional view that man was restricted to privileged localities - stagnant ground water ponds and tem-

porary lakes - oases of a sort. Confirmation of this concept came just this last year when Belgian investigators found fossil fish (Nile Perch), which could have lived only in running water, at one of these so called privileged oases.

The full impact of Bill's work has not yet been felt by the archaeological community. His two last papers are completed but still in press. Over the years they along with his paper published in *Geoarchaeology* last year, and in *Science* earlier this year, will have great influence on future work and be a lasting memorial to his efforts. We have lost a very good man whose talents came to full flower late in life and who became an inspiration to all who knew him. I hope to propose as soon as possible that one of the major river valleys in Egypt discovered by the Shuttle Imaging Radar be named for him in honor of his contributions to the Western Desert.

ARCE FELLOWS FOR THE YEAR 1989-1990

- Lila Abu-Lughud (Princeton University)
"Public Culture in Post-Infidrah Egypt."
- Khaled Asfour (The Aga Khan Program and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
"Concepts of Modernization as Reflected in the New Neighborhood of Helmiya al- Jadida at the Turn of the 20th Century."
- Kirk Beattie (Simmons College)
"Egypt: the Struggle for Hagemony, 1952-1988."
- Patricia Bochi (University of Pennsylvania)
"Agricultural Scenes in the Private Tombs of the 18th Dynasty."
- Gerhard Bowering (Yale University)
"Sufi Hermeneutics of the Qur'an."
- Joseph Brown (Cornell University)
"Male Participation in Egyptian Family Planning Programs."
- Elwi Captan (New York University)
"Egypt's Path to the 1967 War."
- Noha El-Mikawy (University of California, Los Angeles)
"Democratization in Egypt: State and Society."
- Ann Gardner (University of Texas Texas-Austin)
"Changing Socio-Economics Among the Southern Sinai Beduin: Impact of Settlement Upon Women's Status."
- Joseph Hobbs (University of Missouri)
"The Ethnoecology of Gebelia Beduins in the Southern Sinai, Egypt."
- Samia Ibrahim (Cornell University)
"Study on the Interaction between Nutrition, Schistosomiasis and Immunity."

- Laila Kamel (Columbia Teachers College)
"A Study of Development Approaches in a Rural Community in Upper Egypt."
- Joseph Manning (University of Chicago)
"Land Holding and Transfer in Upper Egypt During the Ptolemaic Period."
- Cathlyn Marriscotti (Temple University)
"A History of Egyptian Women's Political Participation in Extra Parliamentary Organizations during the Great Depression, 1929-1939."
- Samia Mehrez (Cornell University)
"Naguib Mafouz: a Biography."
- Timothy Mitchell (New York University)
"Constructions of Rural Egypt in the Late 20th Century."
- Martina Rieker (Temple University)
"Everyday Forms of Resistance: A Comparative Historical Study of Peasant Culture in Asyut/Egypt and Nablus/Palestine, 1860-1920."
- Carrie Rosefsky (Princeton University)
"Educated Labor and the State: The Career Strategies of Egyptian University Graduates 1965-1990."
- Karim Sadr (Southern Methodist University)
"The Origins and Development of the Nomadic Medjay."
- Stuart Sears (University of Chicago)
"Organizing the Resistance: A Historical Analysis of Early Muslim Rebellions."
- Joseph Zeidan (Ohio State University)
"Canonization of the Levantine Theater in Egypt, 1876-1919."

AFFILIATED

- Walter Ambrust (University of Michigan)
"The Social Construction of the Person in an Urban Egyptian Context."
- Beth Phillips (University of Utah)
"Land Tenure and the Dynamics of Power: A Study of the Socio-Political Role of the Iqta' among the Circassian Mamluks."



THE NEWS FROM NEW YORK

A New Research Supporting Member: The Getty Conservation Institute

ARCE is pleased to announce that the Getty Conservation Institute, based in Marina del Rey, California, has become a Research Supporting Member of the consortium. Luis Monreal, the dynamic director of the GCI, will be representing the Institute on the ARCE Board of Governors. The invitation to the Getty was made by Dr. Afaf Marsot, the in-coming president of ARCE, and Terry Walz, the New York director, during their visit to the Institute in July. During that meeting the hope was expressed the ARCE and the GCI might cooperate on a variety of upcoming projects of mutual interest, particularly in the planning of workshops and seminars in Egypt.

Farouk Hosni, Egypt's Minister of Culture, Visits the U.S.

On his first visit to the U.S., Farouk Hosni, Egypt's Minister of Culture, made a 12-day jaunt in July that included Dallas, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and New York. The visit was aimed to spark interest in his efforts to "meld Egypt's unrivaled and unparalleled past with the vitality of its contemporary art through conservation and tourism.

During his visit the Minister was scheduled to officially open the conference organized by Los Angeles chapter of ARCE called "The Earliest Egyptians."

In an interesting interview he gave to the *Los Angeles Times*, Hosni described his vision of contemporary Egyptian culture. An artist himself, Hosni believes Egypt's writers, composers, and plastic artists are the strength of his country's contemporary culture. He envisions, and has already begun work on, performing and visual arts' centers located at archaeological sites. Under him, the Ministry of Culture has sponsored restoration on buildings and wall paintings that have been gravely endangered by the ravages of time. Hosni is totally optimistic and feels that the projects are completely feasible. He calls the concept "the industrialization of culture" and in his interview with the *Times* added, "we need to show the civilized face of Egypt" to tourists. He wants this face to include more than spectacular monuments.

Symposium in Los Angeles Featuring "The Earliest Egyptians"

The first all-day symposium sponsored by the Southern California ARCE Chapter was held on July 22 at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. The purpose of the symposium, entitled, "The First Egyptians: The Pyramid Age and Before," was to illuminate the developmental process of ancient Egypt prior to the Pyramid Age through the reign of the first pharaohs, and to place pyramid construction and mummies in their evolutionary framework. Ancient Egyptian artistic concepts were also discussed.

The symposium speakers included Michael Hoffman, Research Professor at the Earth Science and Resource Institute of the University of South Carolina and Director of Excavation at Hierakonpolis, who discussed the field results at Hierakonpolis that have created a clearer view of the transition from the predynastic to the early dynastic period of ancient Egypt.

Dr. Hoffman's exhibition, "The Earliest Egyptians," which has been traveling throughout the country, had just opened at the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History.

Zahi Hawass, Director General of the Giza Plateau and Saqqara for the Department of Egyptian Antiquities and also a Special Counsel to the Minister of Culture, discussed work that had been recently carried out at the Giza Complex, touching on the excavations that he and Mark Lehner of Yale University had jointly made last December and January.

James Harris, a specialist in human cranio-facial variations, discussed his findings on the mummies of the first Egyptians and their descendants. In this talk he revealed that his work has led to the conclusion that the early pharaohs more closely resembled the population they ruled than the later pharaohs.

Since predynastic Egypt and the subsequent pharaonic period define the traceable artistic patterns of ancient Egypt, Robert S. Bianchi, Curator of the Department of Egyptian, Classical and Ancient Near Eastern Art at The Brooklyn Museum, was able to place these two periods within an appropriate artistic context.

About 180 people turned up for the symposium, which took place on a bright and lovely Los Angeles day. The moderator was Noel Sweitzer, president of the Los Angeles chapter of ARCE. In attendance was Dr. Sayed Tawfik, chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, who had accompanied the Minister to the United States.

With the Minister's Entourage in Los Angeles

The Minister of Culture received the warm hospitality of numerous Angelenos during his stay in Los Angeles, including the Egyptian American Organization, which feted him at a gala dinner one evening, the Getty Museum and the Getty Conservation Institute, which laid on a special reception for him on another (and also made arrangements for the Minister and his party during their time in New York the following week), and Noel Sweitzer, who devoted herself to seeing that members of the entourage enjoyed themselves while they were in her city. The local chapter also arranged for a dinner for the ministerial party at the conclusion of the Symposium.

One of the side-trips that was arranged was a visit to Universal Studios, which took place during a Sunday morning and afternoon. Thanks for Ms. Sweitzer's thoughtful planning, a special touring car of the Studio was made available, and sites not normally seen were scheduled for special ministerial attention. Among the highpoints was a tour through the new "Earthquake" reenactment, "Jaws," "King Kong," and the house where "Psycho" was filmed. It concluded with a visit to a "Miami Vice" scenario, with numerous dramatic shoot-outs. The Egyptian party seemed to enjoyed itself, judging from the number of "azims" that were heard, though, of course, some specific details of American television had to be spelled out. Universal Studios does not produce "Dallas," "Dynasty" nor "Falcon Crest," which are better known in Egypt.

The party included the Minister and his aides, as well as Dr. Sayed Tawfik, Dr. Zahi Hawass, Dr. Robert Bianchi, Dr. James Harris, Ms. Sweitzer, Mr. Ed Johnson, and Terry Walz (who contributed this note.)

Forthcoming Conferences ARCE 1990

The Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt will take place in Berkeley, April 27-29, 1990. Our host is the Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of California. Following the ARCE Meeting will be a two-day session of the International Group for the Study of Ancient Egyptian Pottery. If you are interested in attending, call the national office (212) 998-8890.

The nearest airport to the Berkeley campus is Oakland. Our designated airline is again American Airlines. For reservations on cheapest flights, call Travel International at (800) 227-3145 and ask for Sandy. Remember that ARCE gets a small credit for each reservation made through American Airlines (via Sandy.)

The Conference headquarters is the Hotel Durant. For reservations, call (800) 2DURANT (within California) and (800) 5DURANT (if outside).

International Conference on the Valley of the Kings, Highclere Castle, June 15-17, 1990.

According to the announcement we received, it is to mark the 75th anniversary of the start of excavations in the royal burial ground by the fifth Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter. Participants include James P. Allen, Kent Weeks, Don Ryan, and Edward Wente, from the United States. Other participants are Edwin Brock, Friedrich Abitz, J.R. Harris, Erik Hornung, John Romer, John H. Taylor, and Claude Verdersleyen. For further information, write Nicholas Reeves, Highclere Castle, Highclere Park, Near Newbury, Berkshire, RG15 9RN or call (tel: (44) 0635-253210.

New Monthly Magazine

A new monthly magazine, MINERVA, will appear in January, 1990. Incorporating *Archaeology Today*, MINERVA will be an illustrated news and review magazine devoted to ancient art, antiquities, and prehistoric up to 18th century world-wide archaeological discoveries. For further

information write: MINERVA, Suite D, 153 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022.

Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities

The Archaeological Institute of America announces the 1990 publication of *Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin* which lists current and ongoing archaeological programs (including fieldwork, field schools, and special programs). In most cases archaeological experience is not necessary. To obtain a copy of the *Bulletin*, a prepaid order (in U.S. dollars on a U.S. bank; VISA and Mastercard are accepted) should be sent to: Archaeological Institute of America, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. The charge is \$12.50 for non-members and \$10.50 for members of AIA. The *Bulletin* will be available on January 1 and orders will be accepted after December 1.

People and Events in the News

New York University's Program of Museum Studies, headed by **Flora Kaplan**, hosted a group of Egyptian museum students for a week during the summer in New York. The five-week program was sponsored by the United States Information Agency, and during their stay in New York the participants visited museums, historical places, and archaeological sites. At the Metropolitan Museum, they were given a personal tour by the associate curator in charge of the Department of Egyptian Art, **Dr. Dorothea Arnold**.

An intriguing article in the Toshiba electronics magazine called "Microlife," which fell into our hands recently, contained an article by Scott Wayne, a travel writer who is the author of *Egypt and the Sudan -- A Travel Survival Kit*, which some ARCE members will remember seeing in their local bookstores. The article describes some interesting travels using computers in Egypt, in which Scott gives some useful tips, which should be passed on. For a transformer, he used a 10-ounce "Archer" (Radio Shack) Stepdown Transformer that cost a mere \$10 and fitted almost perfectly into Cairo sockets (and even on the train to Luxor). When the plug proved too large, Scott then employed a two-pronged "Franz" plug (available in many travel supply stores) and then plugged that into the Egyptian wall socket.

Scott did find, however, that a small piece of cardboard that held the metal plug contacts in place came loose, and consequently the transformer stopped "transforming" since the computer plug was not connecting with the transformer. With the help of a screwdriver, it could be slipped back into place, and Scott was able to carry on with his computer without having to lug around those heavy "black boxes" that pass for transformers normally. Nor did he encounter any special computer "fireworks" as a result of using his little "Archer."

The July-August issue of *MERIP*, or *Middle East Reports*, which many people in modern Middle East studies follow, was edited by **Timothy Mitchell**, assistant professor at New York University and an ARCE Fellow for the 1989-90 research season. In addition to editing the issue, Dr. Mitchell contributed an article, "Culture Across Borders,"

which examined the steady onslaught of Western culture on the East, and persuaded **Lila Abu Lughod** (also an ARCE Fellow for 1989-90) to write on "Bedouins, Cassettes, and Technologies." In this article is an entrancing picture of a young bedouin woman at a traditional marriage, holding a tape recorder. You know that things are changing. The issue also included a review article by **Elizabeth Fernea**, ARCE member and well-known author.

A Basalt Bust of Egyptian Monarch Auctioned at Sotheby's

A black basalt head of an 18th Dynasty Egyptian monarch was offered for sale on June 23 by Sotheby's in New York (*The New York Times*, 6/23). The bust, which is almost eight inches in height, shows the monarch wearing a *nemes*. **Richard M. Keresey**, director of Sotheby's antiquities department in New York, said that because to its idealized style, the ruler depicted is one of the first five monarchs of the 18th Dynasty; he also believed that the "expression and somewhat feminine aspects of the face" suggested a representation of Queen Hatshepsut.

A Plea Urging the International Community to Help Save Egypt's Antiquities

In a report concerning the condition of Egypt's archaeological treasures this past August, *Der Spiegel* reported that some \$3 billion are needed for the conservation of these antiquities with another \$1.5 billion required for the restoration of some monuments in Upper Egypt, several of which are in Luxor. The weekly magazine urged those of the international community who had previously helped with salvaging projects, such as Abu Simbel and Philae, to assist in this effort.

This has been a busy year for discoveries in Egypt. Here are some of the clippings we've been sent:

1800-Year-Old Statue Unearthed in Alexandria. A dark basalt statue of the goddess Isis was discovered by soldiers of the Egyptian Army in the Abu Qir area of Alexandria, it was disclosed in an article we spotted in the *Egyptian Gazette* dated July 2. The height of the statue is 125 centimeters (ca 49") and depicts the goddess holding a branch in her left hand and an *ankh* in her right hand. After being examined by a commission headed by Dr. Ali Hassan, Head of Alexandria Antiquities Sector, the statue was turned over to the Curator of the Greco-Roman Museum in Alexandria.

Additional Statues are Unearthed in Luxor Temple. It was reported in the Fall/Winter '88/89 NARCE that five life-sized granite statues, dating to the late Eighteenth Dynasty, were discovered in February by Egyptian laborers of the Department of Public Works. This serendipitous event occurred as the result of efforts to determine the affects of water seepage from both the Nile and a nearby sewer system on Luxor Temple. As of early summer, almost two dozen statues had been recovered from the temple's western corner, and they included several of Amenhotep III and Horemheb.

Amazingly, the statues are largely intact.

The largest of the group is a reddish quartz, seven-and-one-half foot-tall representation of Amenhotep III, showing the king standing and holding an official document in his hand. **Lanny Bell** was reported in *Insight* (5 June 1989) to have said that this statue is "nearly perfectly preserved." Apparently temple priests buried the stone figures in the fourth century A.D. to protect them from the Romans.

It is believed that another cache might be buried in the eastern side of the courtyard.

Pacific Lutheran University Valley of the Kings Project Rediscovered Two Tombs. Shortly after his arrival in the Valley of the Kings in June, **Donald P. Ryan** of Pacific Lutheran University relocated two tombs: one (Tomb 60) originally found by Howard Carter in 1903 and another (Tomb 21) rediscovered by Belzoni in 1817. Tomb 60 contained the remains of a female mummy which perhaps dates to the Eighteenth Dynasty.

Mark Papworth of Evergreen State College performed a preliminary examination of this mummy. The woman, of diminutive stature (5'2"), whose elderly years are attested by well-worn teeth, and whose great weight is evidenced by folds of loose skin on her backside, was wearing a blond wig and has her left arm bent and placed across her chest, a position believed typical of ancient Egyptian female royalty. Since her chest was unbroken, the possibility remains that a heart scarab or some other potentially indicative artifact might remain inside the body. During the next season, Ryan and Papworth intend to perform an on-site X-ray analysis on this mummy, which remains in the now well-secured tomb.

A preliminary reconnaissance of Tomb 21 revealed a well-cut tomb of white limestone devoid of ancient inscriptions. The burial chamber is fairly large and has a single pillar in its center. Ryan intends to conduct a full clearance of Tomb 21, along with four others, next summer.

Finds in the Fayyum. Under the direction of **Wilfred Griggs**, professor at Brigham Young, a team from the university has recently discovered an unspecified number of Greco-Roman period tombs in the Fayyum at Fag el-Gamous. In one they found a gold-leafed coffin, containing the exceptionally well-preserved female mummy along with the mummy of her infant son. The tomb has been dated to the first century A.D.

The Brigham Young team also uncovered a marble statue of the Third Dynasty monarch Sneferu in the proximity of the "Seila" Pyramid, which is in the extreme eastern end of the Fayyum.

Kent R. Weeks, professor at the American University in Cairo, was accompanied by **Bruce Ludwig**, the Los Angeles realtor and ARCE Board member, into a 70 x 80-foot pillared chamber of the tomb belonging to Ramesses' II sons. Ludwig not only has been instrumental in raising funds for the "Theban Mapping Project," which Weeks is directing, but he is one of two benefactors for the "Giza Map-

ping Project," which Mark Lehner is codirecting with Zahi Hawass.

ARCE members will know that our Cairo director, **Bob Betts**, had his book, *The Druse*, published last fall. The reviews from the scholars are now coming in, and they are good. *Choice Magazine*, which is read assiduously by librarians, called it "a most illuminating essay on the Druse community.... Betts examines their origins, beliefs, and history in a critical but totally sympathetic manner, from the early 11th century to the mid-1980s." Meanwhile, the *Theological Book Review* described it as "a first-rate authoritative general survey...with an excellent analysis of their recent role in Lebanon and Israel." Bravo, Bob! The book is available from Yale University Press at \$22.50, and a second printing has been ordered.

Books

Sarah C. Watkins and Carol E. Brown, eds., *Conservation of Ancient Egyptian Materials* (106 pp., illus., Institute of Archaeology Publications (31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY), 1988: L11.50). Preprints of the conference organized by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section, held at Bristol, December 15-16, 1988. Fourteen topical discussions, including a paper by **Deborah Schorsch** of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Egyptian Department, titled, "Technical Examinations of Ancient Egyptian Theriomorphic Hollow Cast Bronzes, Case Studies."

The new issue of the *Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar* is out. Here are the contents: William Y. Adams, "Times, Types, and Sites: The Interrelationship of Ceramic Chronology and Typology;" Janine Bourriau, "Cemetery and Settlement Pottery of the Second Intermediate Period to the Early New Kingdom;" R. Hancock, S. Aufreiter, and I. Elsokkary, "Nile Alluvium: Soils and Ceramics;" Karla Kroeper, "The Ceramics of the Pre/Early Dynastic Cemetery of Minshat Abu Omar;" Patricia Paice, "A Preliminary Analysis of Some Elements of the Saite and Persian Period Pottery at Tell el-Maskhuta;" Naomi Porat, "Local Industry of Egyptian Pottery in Southern Palestine During the Early Bronze I Period;" and Diane Guzman, "Review of Egyptological Literature, September 1986-September 1987."

Chapter News

Southern California

It proved to be a busy spring and summer for ARCE's Southern California Chapter. T.G.H. James spoke on April 9 about "The Creation of the Egyptian Collection in the British Museum and His Reminiscences as Keeper." On April 23, Michael Hoffman conducted a personal tour of his exhibit, "The First Egyptians," which opened April 29 in the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. On May 18 Nigel Strudwick discussed the results of his season's work on New Kingdom Tombs in Thebes. A farewell party was given on June 25 for Helen and Nigel Strudwick. An all-day symposium, "The First Egyptians: The Pyramid Age and Before," was held on July 22 at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (see the story above).

Washington, DC

On July 21, Mark Lehner, the director of the Giza Plateau Mapping Project, addressed 130 people at the inaugural meeting of the new Washington chapter of ARCE. The event was cosponsored by the Middle East Institute and the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (Johns Hopkins) in Washington, and the speaker was introduced by Dr. Mary Ellen Lane, Executive Director of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers, and for many years well known in Cairo for her energetic and vivacious direction of ARCE's Archaeology Club.

In his presentation Lehner discussed the work he and his colleague, Zahi Hawass, conducted on the Giza Plateau during their season of excavation, December 1988/January 1989. In an attempt to establish the location of the quarry site for the Old Kingdom pyramids at Giza and to locate the site of the Giza pyramids workmen's village, two sites were excavated for five weeks each. During the course of the excavations, Lehner's team uncovered: royal workshops located a short distance from the western side of Chephren's pyramid in which were found pieces of flint, copper, and

faience tiles, semi-precious stones, figurines of royal statues, and what might have been a sculptor's model for a statue in one of the nearby temples; granaries; a bakery-brewery, containing conical bread-molds; and a quarry site for the Giza Old Kingdom pyramids. A cemetery, which Lehner believes could comprise the tombs of workers who died during the course of constructing the pyramids, was also discovered.

"Spell-binding" is how the lecture was described in the Middle East Institute *Newsletter*, and other equally fascinating lectures will no doubt follow. For further information on the Washington chapter activities, contact Ann Jaffin, 800 Stonington Road, Silver Spring, MD.

Dues: Have you Paid This Year's Dues?

ARCE begins its year on 1 September, and renewal notices will be sent out at that time. Have you remembered to send in your dues for 1988-89? If not, we will be happy to hear from you!

Compiled with the assistance of Barbara Murray

NEW BOOKS

Several ARCE members and fellows have book titles listed in the new America University Press Catalogue. The AUC bookstore, in "Hillhouse" on the main campus, is probably the best all-round bookstore in Cairo.

VEILED SENTIMENTS, Honor and Poetry in a Beduin Society

LILA ABU-LUGHOD

"Why do Beduins, especially women and young men, express in oral lyric poetry radically different sentiments from those they express in ordinary discourse? Why is this defiant poetic discourse so highly valued in a Beduin society? To answer these questions the author, who lived for nearly two years in a Beduin community in Egypt's Western Desert, sympathetically outlines the concepts Beduins use to interpret their social world and uncovers the logic and force of the moral code that guides their actions."

336 pp. LE 20.

COLONIZING EGYPT

TIMOTHY MITCHELL

"Through a rereading of Europe's colonial impact on 19th century Egypt, the author examines the peculiar methods of meaning and order that characterize the modern West. He brings to light parallels between such practices as urban planning, the building of model villages, new military tech-

niques, the opening up of the "harem", the attempt to found political authority on a monitorial system of schooling, and modes of writing and communication. These practices, he argues, constructed a world that seemed to consist of simple oppositions - representation and reality, conceptual and material, mind and body - and provided colonial power with both its mechanism and its authority. Based on a wide reading of Arabic and European sources, the book explores some of the critical paths opened by the work of Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida, and is one of the few attempts to extend Derridean deconstruction to historical and political analysis."

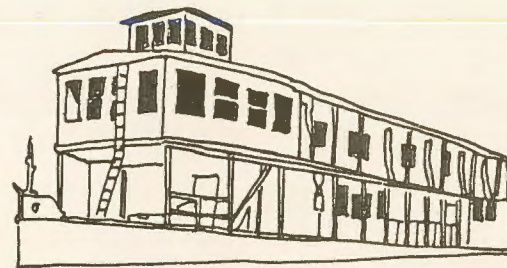
218 pp. LE 25.

AKHENATEN, the Heretic King

DONALD B. REDFORD

"Here is a striking portrait of Akhenaten, monotheistic worshipper of the sun and best-known Egyptian king next to Tutankhamen. Various writers have depicted this strange ruler of the fourteenth century B.C. as a distinguished woman or eunuch, a mentor of Moses, or a forerunner of Christ. Drawings on a vast amount of new evidence from his own excavations, the director of the Akhenaten Temple Project describes the kingly heretic against the background of imperial Egypt. Donald Redford's work shows Akhenaten to be even more fascinating in this context than in earlier, less realistic interpretations."

281 pp. LE 30.



THE NEWS FROM CAIRO

I returned to Cairo from my annual meeting visit in early May just as things were beginning to work again after the five weeks of Ramadan and the 'Id al-Fitr.

The summer season was not without its difficulties, chiefly those of Steven Sidebotham of the University of Delaware who appeared at the end of May before any security clearance for his Red Sea expedition had materialized and stayed here for over a month, with his crew, waiting for news that never came. Needless to say, Steve was very disappointed, but there is very little if anything that can be done in these circumstances. Birger Pearson of the University of California at Santa Barbara was also disappointed, having thought that permission was given by the Permanent Committee and then finding out later that it had been rejected.

Happily both Kent Weeks of the American University in Cairo and Don Ryan of Pacific Lutheran University got their permissions and clearances in time and had very successful seasons at Luxor, Ryan in fact uncovering a "lost" tomb which contained a mummy he thinks might be that of Hatshepsut. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts on-going Giza Mastaba Expedition had a short summer season in August which got off to a late start because of delayed security clearances, but at least two weeks worth of work was accomplished. The expedition was led by Ann Roth, and her team included Rita Freed.

On the ARCE outreach front, a very active season for the Archaeology Club has been planned and a full program of lectures scheduled. Trips to Siwa and Cyprus will take place over long weekends in October, and a major tour has been proposed for Jordan and Syria in the Spring.

As you know we lost our fundraiser, Jayne Hammond of Bechtel, to an unexpected transfer to Houston, but thankfully Doris Rogers, wife of Lee Rogers of Mobil Oil Egypt, has agreed to take on this very important, and since 1988, unpaid job. I am keeping my fingers crossed that the Rogers will be here for at least another year (they've been here two already).

Fellows began arriving after the middle of August, and we not have six in residence with more expected in the coming weeks. Clearances for all except one (who wanted to work among the Bedouin in Sinai - always a sensitive topic and area - were approved by the Ministry of Education at the end of August. As you have no doubt heard we nearly lost Amira early last month when she was struck by a taxi cross-

ing the deadly race-course that serves as the Alexandria Corniche. Providentially she survived with only a broken wrist and a few cracked ribs and backbone and after three weeks in hospital is back at her desk as bright and chipper as ever. She is very grateful for all the cards that have been sent and is always happy to receive greetings from her many friends. Albert has been busy attending to the audit of the Cairo Office books and has done the unheard of thing - taking a one-week vacation - to recover from the rigors of cross investigation by Mr. Mohsen Wissa's accountants.

There have been two recent changes of personnel on the local scene. Dr. Kees Versteegh of the Dutch Institute has been replaced by a news Director, Dr. Gert Borg, also an Arabist and Amanda Pike, the local representative of the Egypt Exploration Society (London) has been replaced by Rosalind Haddon, whose husband William is with the Hong Kong Egyptian Bank. Their first event of the season will be a lecture by Barry Kemp of Cambridge University on September 27th. A third new arrival is Frank Ward who replaces Ken Wimmel as Cultural Attache at the American Embassy. Frank is an old friend of ARCE and we look forward to having him here. Also a bit off the record, the new Consul at the Embassy is an old friend of 30 years' standing, so it will be a bit easier for me to discuss any visa problems any of you might have for Egyptian friends and acquaintances than it has been in the past.

Visitors to Cairo this summer were fewer than in past years, which is a shame since we enjoyed one of the least oppressive seasons (in terms of weather) on record. Still we did have the pleasure of seeing Mona Mikhail and Michael Carter of NYU for extended visits, not to mention the familiar faces from the BMFA in August and Professor Bothmer on his usual visit now that he is recovered from back surgery. Also in late May Rob Wenke, Doug Brewer, Betsy Bryan and Glenn Schwartz arrived to check out possible future excavation sites in the Delta.

Mark Lehner's visit during the early summer provided us with one of the major social events of the ARCE season. One of his major supporters is Issac Tigret of Holiday Inn fortune and he happened to be in Egypt with his new wife (Ringo Starr's old one) and on visiting Mark, who was staying on Al-Fostat, fell in love with our Flagship. Although he didn't respond to my offers to sell it (only partially tongue-in-cheek), he did throw a memorable party to celebrate his marriage, catered by Mena House, complete with (real) champagne and a table of delicacies supplied by the hotel's Indian restaurant. Rob Wenke and Doug Brewer were also lucky enough to be invited and we owe Mark a very big thank you for including us in one of the most remarkable evenings I have spent since coming to Cairo.

For the second year running we had a summer intern from the Council on American-Arab Relations with a Malcolm Kerr Alumni fellowship, Kwame Lawson, a sophomore at Emory University in Atlanta. He left in late August to be replaced by Rory Phimister, a student of Ann Lesch at Villanova, who will be taking a junior year at AUC and helping out at the ARCE office, particularly on our computer. We stand to inherit another computer from the Ford Foundation later this year, and donations from a modest source who



Kwame Lawson, a sophomore from Emory University, Atlanta, was the Kerr Fellow attached to the center during the summer.

wishes to remain unheralded have been received or promised for a new Xerox copying machine and a year's funding of Dr. Hassanein Rabie as a visiting professor at the Center from Cairo University. The latter is very good news for me and for our Islamic-oriented Fellows as Dr. Rabie has been exceedingly helpful in the past and has managed to accomplish favors on behalf of members, fellows and member institutions that had previously seemed beyond hope. A new FAX machine has just arrived from New York, courtesy of the Council of American Overseas Research Centers and Mary Ellen Lane, and we hope to have an international line to hook it into within the next six weeks.

Refurbishment work has been carried out this summer in both the ARCE office and on the Fostat. The damage to the office adjacent to mine caused by faulty plumbing in the apartment above has now been fully repaired, awaiting only the painter, as has been the unsightly wall in Albert's office. The next project (or many) at the Fostat is the installation of a wire fence at street level to keep out unwanted intruders and, more importantly, their trash which is a daily chore to deal with. The upper deck has been newly cleaned and polished and several painting projects, both internal and external are planned. The air-conditioner has also been repaired and moved upstairs to the main sitting room, and for the first time since I have been here the plumbing worked all summer without a hitch.

On the Library front we continue to acquire interesting and valuable books and journals by purchase and exchange, the latest being a completed set of *LEVANT* (Vols. I-XXI, 1969-1989) the annual published by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. Susan Weeks has been a godsend in her very quiet and efficient way, not only in the library but as editor of *NARCE*. And she is one person we can count on being here for awhile.

Robert Brenton Betts
Cairo, September 10th 1989

FROM THE CAIRO PRESS

The following items appeared in the *Egyptian Gazette* during the summer months:

"Dangerous to Exhibit Antiquities Abroad"

"In *Al-Ahram*, Amal Bekir supported a ban on allowing ancient Egyptian artifacts to be exhibited abroad, arguing that these antiquities are too precious to be compensated for by any insurance fees paid in advance.

Her objection to displaying these treasures did not, however, prevent her from spotlighting the views of the advocates of such exhibitions. These proponents argue that launching such exhibitions abroad, besides ensuring Egypt boundless publicity, earns the country huge revenues utilized in restoring our antiquities here.

Though recognizing that such shows bring us enormous earnings and that they offer Egypt publicity of utmost importance, I hold a totally different opinion. These artifacts, even if they have their duplicates, are so priceless that they should not be allowed to leave home. Whoever wishes to see these monuments, representing the origin of man's civilization, should come to their native country."

"Grappling with Systematic Plunder of Antiquities!"

"Egyptian antiquities have for centuries been subjected to systematic plunder. Now they are being legally assassinated under the guise of the so-called international antiquities exhibitions.

This crime was especially manifested at the display of "Pharaonic Treasures" in Australia which resulted in the ruins of 5 unique items. Among these pieces were the statue of Horus, and an amulet which fell inside the showcase when a visitor collided with it. A "funerary dancing scene" has been partly damaged and a senet game box peeled off in course of packaging and shipping.

A full-figure statue of Ramses II, included in a collection of 72 items, remained in exile abroad for more than 4 years and a half, during which time he toured 9 American and Canadian cities.

The great Pharaoh, saved from drowning by nothing short of divine intervention, came back weather beaten and rather "off-color" due to the effect of humidity, although some experts blame his sufferings on the materials used to wrap him up for the trip.

The wanton practice of exposing Egyptian treasures to irreparable damage abroad still continues. A new episode has been added to the seemingly endless stories by the recent decision of the External Exhibitions Committee for Antiquities to entrust non-governmental Japanese bodies, such as the "TOEI DAIKO", a private company, a department store, and a Japanese newspaper with 57 antique items on a tour of 10 Japanese villages.

Egyptian scholars entertain different viewpoints on this matter. For instance the Dean of Cairo University's Faculty of Archaeology, Dr. Ali Radwan, who doubles as a member

of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization (EAO) Board of Directors, stated that he was not opposed to the idea of holding antiquities exhibitions abroad. "The crucial question is rather: Which pieces are to be shipped for display?" he said.

In his view, it hardly makes sense to send our masterpieces on long trips, subjecting them to serious damage, while leaving many unique items at the Organization's warehouse in bad need of restoration.

He suggested stipulating restoration of such pieces currently in storage by the country sponsoring the exhibition while leaving the masterpieces to be displayed at the Egyptian Museum for the enjoyment of Egyptian and foreign visitors.

In another interview with the Professor of Egyptology at the American University in Cairo, Dr. Faiza Haikal, she stated that the idea of holding international antiquities exhibitions has tremendous cultural advantages as a trend followed by developed countries.

She maintained that the vital exchange of cultural material among nations through such exhibitions, so common in the 20th century, has not worked well in the case of Egypt's treasures because of the carelessness and the negative attitude of some Egyptian archaeologists, in addition to the inadequate training of technical personnel caring for the exhibits.

Commenting on the "Golden Pharaoh" exhibit in Japan, Dr. Haikal said, "I registered an objection at the EAO Board to this deal, on the grounds that the Egyptian officials accompanying the exhibits had not been capable enough, and indeed, although most of the damage had resulted from their carelessness, they have not been held accountable for it. This "scandal" proves their ignorance of the great value of our civilization."

Dr. Haikal cautioned that a great deal of thought should precede any attempt to put ancient Egyptian works on display abroad, as they are irreplaceable, and that even pieces of which several originals exist could only travel after strict guarantees of their safety, because the question was basically not one of getting money, which could be gotten by other means.

Furthermore, Dr. Haikal recommended replacing officials in charge of such events by specialized agencies, regardless of their nationality, in order to avoid recurrence of past mishaps.

In response to objections of this kind, the Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, Dr. Sayed Tawfik, asserted that the EAO agreed to send only 59 items, representing the different kingdom, to tour 7 Japanese villages rather than 10 between July 1991 and September 1992, so that their exposure to shipping hazards would be drastically reduced.

Answering a question on the ban placed by the People's Assembly on sending Tutankhamen treasures abroad, Dr. Tawfik said, "The Japanese asked for two Tut pieces to be displayed at the exhibit, but I refused."

"As our antiquities are incomparable with any other antiquities worldwide, we have to confine the number of

places they visit within the same country sponsoring the exhibit so as to avoid repeating the process of wrapping and boarding, the matter that would one day lead to their destruction."

The question posed by this article is: How to protect our antiquities from damage? Do we have to stop displaying them abroad to guarantee their safety from mishandling, falling overboard, imitation, or robbery? If we insist on displaying our treasures at international exhibitions as a commendable practice followed by many other countries, why don't we copy the measures they take too?"

One Year Plan for Luxor Temple Overhaul

"A sum of LE one million has been set aside by the Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, Dr. Sayed Tawfik, in order to finance a plan to overhaul the Temple of Luxor and to protect it from subterranean water.

Researchers at the soil research department of the organization led by Dr. Ali Saber, had discovered that subterranean water, coming from the garden and houses near the temple, jeopardize the walls of the temple.

The Director of Upper Egyptian Antiquities, Dr. Mohammed el-Saghir, pointed out that an agreement has been reached with the local Council of Luxor to substitute the garden's plants for other types which need small quantities of water and that special types of pipes will be used to collect water from the soil underneath the temple.

Dr. el-Saghir moreover pointed out that the plan would be completed, within one year and that the plan includes the injection of the temple's pillars with certain substances to protect them against water.

Meanwhile, a sum of LE 500,000 has been earmarked to overhaul the Temple of Akhmim, which has been established by Ramses II about 1200 B.C. The statue of Queen Marit, wife of Ramses II and his daughter at the same time, will be returned to its original place in the temple. The total funds used to overhaul this temple have so far reached LE 4 millions."

Glass Tunnels to Protect Ancient Tombs

"A project has already been launched to overhaul the ancient tombs of Tutankhamoun, Ramses IV, Ramses IX, at the Valley of the Kings and tomb of Ramoza on the West Bank of the Nile at Luxor, said Mohammed el-Saghir, Director of Antiquities of Upper Egypt.

Dr. el-Saghir pointed out that the project includes erecting glass tunnels to protect these tombs from humidity and handling by visitors. Modern equipment will be used to control temperature inside the tombs to protect their walls and to make the visitors comfortable, he said. He added that the project would cost about LE 7 million.

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the Antiquities Organization, Dr. Sayed Tawfik, issued a decree providing for a special library with ten thousand books in several foreign languages so tourists can become acquainted with the ancient Egyptian civilization. The library will be supervised by archaeologist Omayma Shabaan."

Special Hall for 18th Dynasty Statues in Luxor

"The cache of antiquities which was discovered at Luxor Temple last January and comprised statues of gods and kings of the 18th dynasty will be displayed at a special hall at Luxor Museum, stated Dr. Sayed Tawfik, adding that the Hall would be opened to the public at the beginning of October at a LE 10 fee for foreigners and LE 1 for Egyptian visitors.

Moreover, Dr. Tewfik stated that the authority decided to carve a replica tomb similar to the Tutankhamen mausoleum at Kings' Valley, Luxor. He added that the aim of this experiment was to reduce the crush of visitors at the real tomb of the young king.

Dr. Tawfik noted that the authority concluded an accord with a Swiss company under which the company would build the replica tomb free of charge as a present to Egypt."

DONATIONS TO THE ARCE ENDOWMENT FUND AND TO THE CAIRO CENTER LIBRARY, 1988-89

We are very pleased by the response that has been given to our appeal for donations to the Endowment and to the Library in Cairo. The following are the donations we have received during the 1988-89 appeals year.

Donations to the Cairo Library

Elie M. Abemayor	\$15.00
Donald N. Amidei	15.00
Jere Bacharach	50.00
Charles E. Butterworth	15.00
Marshall Clagett	15.00
Joyce S. Cohrs	15.00
Ada Feyerick	10.00
Wolfhart Heinrichs	10.00
Charles and Evelyn Herzer	15.00
James Hudson	15.00
Cathleen A. Keller	50.00
Robert J. Kinney	5.00
Barbara W. Lawson	15.00
George Maise	20.00
Barbara Pleskow	100.00
John B. Rutherford	25.00
Joseph W. Sanger	25.00
Robert R. Szymandwicz	25.00
Janet D. Thorpe	25.00
Robert L. Toth	10.00
Prescott J. Van Horn	25.00
Jay Walz	15.00
Robert J. Wenke	10.00
Louis V. Zabkar	10.00


Total \$535.00

Donations to the Endowment Fund

Richard H. Adams, Jr.	\$10.00
Robert S. Bianchi	25.00
Pierre Cachia	15.00
Laurel Drake	50.00
William M. Brinner	35.00
Jere Bacharach	50.00
Ada Feyerick	10.00
Wolfhart Heinrichs	10.00
Robert J. Kinney	5.00
M. C. LaBelle	15.00
Ann M. Lesch	65.00
Mrs. John Livingood	15.00
George Maise	20.00
Richard A. Parker	15.00
Barbara Pleskow	100.00
Joseph W. Sanger	25.00
Ethel Sheridan	5.00
Theo Steinschultze	30.00
Goldie Weis	5.00
Total	505.00



In their almost obsessive quest for immortal existence, the ancient Egyptians virtually invented sculpture as a high art. Edna Russmann and David Finn look at more than eighty of these masterpieces, spanning 3,000 years, from Cairo and Luxor. 10 x 13 in., 230 pp., 170 color photos, \$55.00

 **University of Texas Press**
Box 7819 Austin, Texas 78713
1(800)252-3206

EGYPTAIR OFFERS DISCOUNTS TO ARCE MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce that EgyptAir, the national airline of Egypt, has agreed to provide a 25% discount to all members of the American Research Center in Egypt on any international fare from the United States to Egypt, including business and first class fares.

Currently the discounts are available only on EgyptAir flights from New York.

Roundtrip airfares between New York and Cairo are as follows:

Two-month Excursion (minimum stay: 6 days):

November 1-March 31	\$799
April 1-May 14	929
May 15-September 14	999
September 25-October 31	929

Three-month Excursion (minimum stay: 14 days):

September 15-May 14	\$1132
May 15-September 15	1255
Stand-by (no reservations possible):	\$600

Pick up at airport the day of departure. Maximum stay: 3 months.

Basic Economy (good for a year): \$883 one way, \$1766 roundtrip; no stopovers allowed; \$1070 one way with stopovers, \$2140 roundtrip.

Basic Business Class (good for a year), \$1177 one way, \$2354 roundtrip. No extra charge for stopovers (but depending on mileage).

First Class (good for a year), \$1975 one way, \$3950 roundtrip. No extra charge for stopovers (but pending on mileage).

The ARCE discount may be applied to all these fares. To qualify for them you need to show you are a member in good standing (by showing your membership card as a first step).

Note that add-on fares to the two- and three-month excursion fares from Los Angeles via American Airlines can be purchased at the cost of \$300 or \$320, depending on the season.

The day of departure determines the seasonal rates. For further details, consult your local travel agent.

Note also that these reduced tickets can be issued only by EgyptAir's Sales Office at Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. The office managers will have on file samples of the ARCE membership card, which will qualify members for the discount.

ARCE is also prepared to write a letter confirming your membership, if needed. Contact us if there is a problem.

We are also asked to alert you to the fact that all fares mentioned above can be changed without prior notice, considering they are controlled by international committee.

These discounts have been worked out with Mr. Abdel Munim Osman, EgyptAir's genial and industrious General Manager the Americas, who is hard at work expanding the air links between major American cities and Cairo.

Collège de France
Égyptologie



2025 692

NEWLY PUBLISHED! AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

GREEK POTTERY FROM NAUKRATIS IN EGYPTIAN MUSEUMS

MARJORIE SUSAN VENIT

The early role of the Greeks in Egypt is highlighted at Naukratis, the most important Greek settlement in Egypt of the first half of the first millennium B.C. The economic development of Naukratis by the Greek traders and settlers is reflected in Greek pottery excavated at the site. This pottery, and the wine and oil it contained, was Naukratis' most important Greek export. Thus, the pottery is an indicator of the presence of a particular people, and reflects the economic development of the individual Greek city-states.

This publication makes available to scholars of Classical and Egyptian archaeology a vast amount of previously unpublished ceramic material from Naukratis and now in Egyptian museums. The volume includes chapters on East Greek, Corinthian, Attic black and red figure, and Laconian pottery fragments. Full-scale drawings of the fragments as well as photographs of all the pieces are included.

Greek Pottery from Naukratis in Egyptian Museums adds a major collection of unpublished pottery from Naukratis to the material currently available for study.

Published with a grant from the J. Paul Getty Trust.

xiv + 300 pp. 85 photo plates, 391 line drawings, 66 line profiles. ISBN 0-936770-19-8
\$49.50 cloth (ARCE Catalogs, No. 7)

THE TOMB CHAMBER OF HSW THE ELDER

The Inscribed Material at Kom el-Hisn
Part 1: The Plates
Series: Ancient Naukratis, Vol. 3

DAVID P. SILVERMAN

The ancient site of Naukratis in the Western Delta was settled by Greek traders in the seventh century B.C. Apart from Petrie's discovery of the site in 1886 and the later recording of the site in 1910, the attention paid it until now by scholars belies its importance. The presence at Naukratis of important evidence of earlier settlement than by the Greeks is established by Dr. Silverman in his publication of an important Middle Kingdom tomb belonging to Hsw the Elder. Dr. Silverman provides a wealth of important critical material on this monument of the Pharaonic Period at Naukratis and sheds light on the Egyptian

Delta during the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom.

The author has included facsimile drawings of the raised reliefs and large hieroglyphic inscriptions carved on the tomb's interior surface. The areas containing funerary texts have been copied by hand and are presented here in standardized hieroglyphs, while preserving their original orientation, proportion and position in the tomb. The volume includes photographs of the tomb made during the recent survey, and earlier photographs which document the lower parts of the tomb's interior walls.

ix + 146 pp. 78 photos, 114 line figs., 2 foldouts
ISBN 0-936770-17-1 \$29.50 (ARCE Reports, No. 10)

FUSTAT-C

Fustat Expedition Final Report

WLADYSLAW KUBIAK and
GEORGE T. SCANLON

With Contributions by Michael Bates, D.S. Richards, Louise Mackie, and Boyce Driskell

When the Cairo Governorate decided to convert a section of the unworked mounds of the concession originally granted to the Fustat Expedition of the ARCE into landfill, the expedition was forced to excavate immediately. This emergency excavation lasted two months and yielded unique and important evidence of proletarian housing and a substantial cache of textile fragments and written documents, offering new insight into the socio-economic life of medieval Cairo.

The volume includes an introduction to the mound and underlying strata, and sections on architecture and finds: ceramics, glass, wood, bone and ivory, stucco and leather, numismatics, written documents and textiles. An appendix offers observations on basketry, and there is a glossary of textile definitions.

x + 101 pp. 68 photos, 45 line figs., 6 foldouts, plans, color frontispiece ISBN 0-936770-21-X \$32.50
(ARCE Reports, No. 11)

Remember to ask for the 20% discount due ARCE members (enclose a xerox of your up-to-date membership card with your order).

For orders write

EISENBRAUNS
P.O. Box 275
Winona Lake, IN 46590

New York University
AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT
50 Washington Square South
New York NY 10012



I
S
A
L

printed matter

U.S. Postage
Paid
New York, NY
Permit #7

Cabinet Egyptologie
College de France
Place Marcelin Berthelot
V Paris
FRANCE